POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1914.-1922

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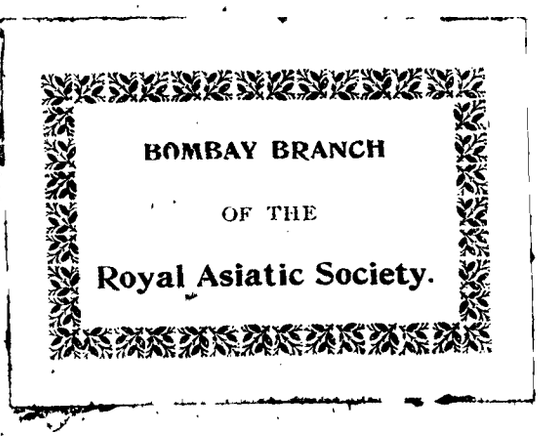

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No. 9100-A OF 1915.

From

W. L. B. SOUTER, ESQUIRE, C.I.E.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

L. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, $\frac{5th}{8th}$ July 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the year 1914 with the following accompaniments:— Submission of the report.

Statement A, Parts I and II.
Statement B, Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3908, dated the 23rd May 1912, I give below the dates on which the Divisional and Railway Reports reached my office:—

Northern Division, 23th May 1915; Central Division, 26th May 1915; Southern Division, 20th May 1915; Sind Deputy Inspector-General's report with statistics, 30th May 1915; Sind Commissioner's review, 14th June 1915; the Railway reports in March 1915.

2. Mr. M. Kennedy, C.S.I., was Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. The appointment of Personal Assistant was held by Mr. G. S. Wilson till the 10th February 1914 and thereafter by Mr. R. L. McCulloch. The Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of the Ranges and Sind were as under:— Charge.

Northern Range—Mr. R. MacTier, 1st January to 26th April, Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher, 27th April to 22nd September. Mr. R. MacTier, 23rd September to 31st December.

Southern Range—Mr. C. A. B. Beatty throughout the year.

Sind—Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., 1st January to 27th April and 18th September to 31st December. Mr. D. G. Ommanney, 28th April to 30th April. Mr. R. MacTier, 1st May to 17th September.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 113,740 as against 115,136 in 1913—a decrease of 5,692 cases under the Indian Penal Code and an increase of 4,296 cases under class VI, resulting in a net decrease of 1,396 cases. The decrease in cognizable crime has been general throughout all the divisions and railways whilst, as regards non-cognizable crime, Sind and the Southern Division show an increase of 2,245 and 682 cases respectively. Total reported Crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

4. Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the three previous years was distributed as under:— STATEMENT A—PART I. Police cognizable cases.

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.	Total.
1911	6,058	8,474	5,115	11,239	1,806	32,692
1912	7,286	9,467	5,772	13,814	2,025	38,364
1913	6,842	9,210	5,130	11,311	1,844	34,337
1914	5,853	8,166	4,716	10,189	1,724	30,648

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (classes I to VI) show :—

1914—32,876; *1913*—36,950; *1912*—41,342; *1911*—35,721.

The figures for 1914 represent a total decrease of 4,074 cases on the figures of the previous year, the decrease consisting of 3,689 cases under the Indian Penal Code and 385 under class VI. The decrease is to be found in all the divisions inclusive of Sind and the railways. In the Central Division it is shared by all districts except Sholápur in which there was a small increase of 37 cases (attributed to scarcity which prevailed in the district during the first part of the year). In the Southern Division the decrease was most marked in Dhárwár and in a lesser degree in the Ratnágiri and Bijápur Districts. In Sind the decrease was in the main due to the railways and to the Sukkur, Nawabshah and Karáchi Districts, the one exception of a noticeable rise is to be found in the Hyderabad District where the reported crime increased by 203 cases, of which 189 were under the Indian Penal Code. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway there has been a marked diminution in the reported crime of 344 cases (777 against 1,121).

Reported serious crime.

5. The following comparative statement shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1914 and the preceding three years :—

Forms of crime.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
(1) Murders	458	511	467	406
(2) Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	184	204	162	196
(3) Dacoities	202	231	186	173
(4) Robberies	740	838	713	606
(5) Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence	8,014	8,924	8,469	7,801
(6) Thefts (including cattle thefts) ...	15,261	19,107	16,142	13,750
(7) Receiving stolen property	751	768	812	811

It will be seen that the fall of 61 in reported murders becomes a net decrease of 27 cases on the total of murders, attempts and culpable homicides and that under all other heads except "receiving stolen property", under which the figures remain almost stationary, there has been an appreciable decline.

The cases reported during 1914 in the above table were distributed between the divisions and the railways as under :—

Divisions.	Heads (1) and (2).	Head (3)	Head (4).	Head (5).	Head (6).	Head (7).
Northern Division	131	16	72	1,672	2,223	82
Central Division	159	64	266	2,057	3,452	152
Southern Division	107	65	146	1,282	1,795	69
Sind	201	28	114	2,718	4,781	487
Railways	4	...	8	72	1,499	21
Total ...	602	173	606	7,801	13,750	811

The decrease in reported crime throughout each division is attributed generally to the satisfactory agricultural conditions that prevailed throughout the year in almost every part of the Presidency. As contributory causes the following require mentioning :—

In Sind (i) the segregation and settlement of the Húrs of the Nawabshah and Thar and Párkar Districts combined with the supervision over other tribes and bad characters, (ii) the system under which the police and the military patrolled certain areas inclusive of the railway.

In the Northern Division (i) the increased demand for labour created by the allotment of 5,000 acres of virgin soil for cultivation and the sale of babul trees worth over a lákh of rupees for cutting in the Kaira District, (ii) as also by reason of the continuance of the additional police and the preventive action of the police.

In the Central Division, the action taken against certain quasi-criminal tribes under Chapter VIII and Regulation XII of 1827.

In the Southern Division (i) the settlement of certain criminal tribes in the Bijápur District under Mr. Starte's supervision and (ii) the sustained action taken against the Berads in the Belgaum District.

On the Railways, the decrease in the general goods traffic owing to the war and the consequent reduction of opportunities of thefts from goods sheds and trains as also a more correct system of registration on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Cases for disposal inclusive of cases pending from previous years were as follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1913	40,268	2,806	43,074
1914	35,232	2,374	37,606

The police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, in 2,600 cases as against 3,040 cases in 1913, leaving 35,006 cases for investigation against 40,034 in 1913. The percentage of investigations dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 6·91 against 7·05 in 1913. The slight variation does not appear to call for remarks.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

7. The number of cases excluded as false was 9,131 as compared with 11,193 for 1913, showing a decrease of 2,062 cases. Of the above 9,131 cases, 8,769 referred to the Indian Penal Code and 362 to class VI. The decrease which is general throughout the Presidency is both actual and relative to the number of cases for disposal, the percentage being 24·2 as against 25·9 in 1913 and 27·1 in 1912.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Out of a total of 9,131 excluded cases, 1,575 were declared to be maliciously false against 1,670 in 1913. The figures for the previous three years stand as under :—

1910—1,409 cases ; *1911*—1,478 cases ; *1912*—1,715 cases.

The Central Division had again the highest percentage of maliciously false cases, *viz.*, 5·8.

One hundred and fifty-seven prosecutions for maliciously false complaints ended in conviction out of 417 prosecutions undertaken, whilst at the end of the year there were 122 cases pending.

It is satisfactory to note that the divisions having the highest number of maliciously false cases recorded the highest number of convictions for such complaints. The percentage of convictions for this offence has shown a tendency to rise during the last three years as will be seen :—

1912—51·14 ; *1913*—52·04 ; *1914*—53·22.

Vexatious complaints.

9. Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was made use of in 243 cases in the year under report as against 199 in 1913, 216 in 1912 and 143 in

1911 and compensation to the extent of Rs. 5,841 as against Rs. 3,839 in 1913 was awarded.

Among the divisions, the Central Division again returns the largest number of cases (99 against 80 in 1913) in which this provision of the law was used.

The above figures and the remarks of district officers point to increased attention being given to this subject.

Pending cases.

10. Coincident with a decrease of 5,468 cognizable cases for disposal there was a reduction in the total number of pending cases from 4,416 in 1913 to 4,254 in 1914. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last four years stand as under :—

1911—13·5 ; *1912*—12·3 ; *1913*—10·2 ; *1914*—11·3.

In the Central Division and on the Railways there was an increase of 49 and 8 cases respectively ; elsewhere there was a decrease in the number of pending cases which was marked in Sind (177), the improvement being confined to cases with the magistracy. Whilst the diminution in the number of pending cases has not corresponded with the decrease in reported crime, the Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks that the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, has thought it necessary to express a hope that "enquiries are not curtailed at the end of the year to show fewer cases."

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

11. Eliminating "excluded cases" and cases pending at the end of the year the figures of real cognizable crime disposed of during 1913 and 1914 were :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1913	25,033	2,270	27,303
1914	22,210	1,890	24,100

The decrease of 3,203 cases made up of 2,823 cases under the Indian Penal Code and 380 under class VI, occurred throughout all divisions and the railways. This decrease is to be found in all classes, but noticeably under class III (833) (serious offences against person and property, etc.), class V (1,968) (minor offences against property) and class VI (380) (other offences).

The details of the true Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding two years, are given below :—

	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1912	359	147	387	7,443	13,223	512
1913	345	159	379	7,329	12,332	551
1914	324	127	308	6,689	10,321	574

As regards the further decrease from 345 to 324 true murders this year, Sind with 111 cases shows a decrease of 10 cases, the Southern Division with a total of 78, a decrease of 14 cases, the Northern Division with 51 cases, a decrease of 9 cases, and the Railways a decrease of 2 cases. On the other hand, murders in the Central Division rose from 68 to 82. The most marked decrease in murders took place in the Bijápur District, the reasons for the decrease being attributed *inter alia* to the deterrent nature of the sentences inflicted during 1912 and 1913 and to an execution at the scene of a brutal murder at Chikmagi in May 1913. The first of these two reasons is also mentioned in explanation of the decrease of murders in the Lárkána District.

True dacoities fell from 159 to 127 and robberies from 379 to 308. With the exception of Sind where there was a small increase of 3 dacoities, the

decrease under this head was general throughout the Presidency. As regards robberies whilst Sind and the railways returned the same figures as in the former year there was an increase of 5 cases in the Northern Division and a decrease of 53 and 23 in the Central and Southern Divisions, respectively. The decrease in this class of crime which mainly occurred in the Central Division was due to the Poona and Násik Districts, though neutralised to some extent by the increase in East and West Khándesh. The diminution, though not so marked in the Southern Division as in the Central Division, was characterised by an absence in the Belgaum District and by a decrease in the Kánara District of highway robberies by wandering gangs. As regards the former district, this is attributed to the better supervision of these gangs and in the latter district to the co-operative steps taken in the neighbouring districts for the settlement of criminal tribes as also to the system of patrolling frontier passes.

True cases of housebreaking and theft fell from 7,329 to 6,689. The decrease which is observable throughout the Presidency resulted in a net total of 640 cases.

Similarly true thefts decreased from 12,332 to 10,321, the decrease being common to the railways and to all divisions and markedly so in Sind where the total decrease amounted to 914 cases, of which 666 were under ordinary thefts and 248 under cattle thefts.

True cases of receiving stolen property again show a rise, *viz.*, from 551 to 574. As remarked last year this is a satisfactory sign. The largest number of cases under this head occurred in Sind where there was an increase of 50 cases.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

12. Concurrently with the decrease in the number of reported crime and of crime for disposal there was a decrease of 1,959 in undetected cases. Whilst Sind again contributes the largest number in undetected cases it also shows the largest decrease in this respect, *viz.*, 746 cases.

The following tabular statement will indicate the percentage of undetected cases to real cases for disposal according to the several divisions of the Presidency :—

Divisions, etc.	Real cases disposed of in 1914.	Undetected cases in 1914.	Percentage.			
			1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Northern Division	4,785	1,576	29	32	34·5	32·9
Central Division	5,765	2,060	37	38	37·1	35·7
Southern Division	3,515	954	31	31	29·8	27·1
Sind	8,173	3,935	55	55	51·6	48·1
Railways	1,862	589	47	43	39·1	31·6
Total for the Presidency ...	24,100	9,114	42	42	40·5	37·8

The above figures include those appertaining to class VI. Dealing with Indian Penal Code cases only the percentage of undetected cases for the whole Presidency stood at 40·6 as against 43·7 for the previous year.

Commenting on the variations between the different districts in regard to undetected cases the Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks :—

"These differences prove what is in fact well known from other sources that the success of the police in the detection of crime depends largely upon the assistance they receive from the local population and that there is truth in the complaint often heard that in some districts the police do not get as much of this assistance as they are entitled to expect."

Mr. Hatch, the District Magistrate, Poona, in forwarding the Annual Administration Report, writing on this subject, says :—

"Mr. Mountford has noted that the failure of the public to assist the police is largely due to the infinity of trouble to which they are put before the Magistrates' Courts. He writes:—

'They need not be kept waiting for many hours, if not days, nor be left at a late hour to find their way some 20 miles or so back, and have to return the next day because the bhatta is not sufficient to keep them in a Head-quarter Town. They need not go without their bhatta as so frequently happens if they go away tired of waiting for it. Often it is not paid till months after. They should get their bhatta as soon as they have finished their evidence. Trial away from their villages is essential as pleaders object to having to leave the railway unless for a Head-quarter Town. I think the rule favours one or two pleaders at the expense of two dozen of the people, and I would prefer that a case be tried where possible near to the scene of the offence and the residence of the parties.'

"Mr. Mountford has issued special instructions to facilitate the prompt payment of bhatta to witnesses in criminal cases."

Police cases decided by trial.

13. On a total of 12,386 true cases decided by trial 10,878 cases ended in conviction contrasted with 11,739 cases out of the total of 13,190 of the previous year. The percentage on totals was 87·8 against 89 of the former year and for cases under the Indian Penal Code 86·2 against 87·4.

The following percentages will show the success obtained by the police in the Courts under the more important heads of crime :—

	Murders, etc.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1913	76·94	80·9	91·0	87·2	93·3	90·9
1914	73·0	64·4	93·05	89·9	93·2	90·5

In respect of true police cognizable cases the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1914 and the preceding three years :—

1914—45·1 ; *1913*—43 ; *1912*—42·4 ; *1911*—44·2.

The percentages for the year vary from 40·17 in Sind to 44·6 in the Central Division and 50 in the Northern Division and Railways, the percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind being 47·6.

Sessions cases.

14. A total of 922 cases inclusive of pending cases of the previous year were committed to the Sessions Courts against 991 cases committed in the previous year. Out of 782 trials concluded 603 ended in conviction as compared with 820 trials concluded in 1913 and 631 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried rose from 76·9 in 1913 to 77·1 for the year under report. As regards the remaining cases committed to the Sessions 179 ended in acquittal or discharge whilst 138 were pending at the end of the year.

The highest percentage was obtained on the Railways with 90·47 and in the Southern Division with 80·2. The percentage for the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, was 79 and for Sind 72·9.

Infanticide. Government Resolution No. 2486, dated 26th April 1907, Judicial Department.

15. There were 46 cases of infanticide reported during the year against 21 in 1913 :—1* from the Northern Division, 12† from the Central Division, 28‡ from the Southern Division and 5§ from Sind.

* 1 in Kaira.

† 2 in Ahmednagar. 2 in East Khándesh. 2 in Sholápur. 1 in West Khándesh. 5 in Sátára.

‡ 7 in Belgaum. 2 in Bijápur. 16 in Dhárwár. 2 in Kanára. 1 in Ratnágiri.

§ 3 in Sukkur. 1 in Upper Sind Frontie 1 in Nawabshah.

In the one case from Kaira a dead body of a female child was found in a well in an advanced stage of decomposition. The mother was, however, traced and after conviction her sentence of transportation for life was commuted to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. In the Central Division in 8 out of 12 cases the infants were illegitimate and convictions were obtained in all the 8 cases. Of the remaining 4 cases, 1 remained undetected, in 1 the accused was discharged and 2 were pending.

In the Southern Division the infants in 16 cases were illegitimate and were killed by their respective mothers to avoid disgrace. They were all prosecuted, 12 being convicted, 2 discharged or acquitted and 2 were pending trial at the close of the year. Of the 12 convicted, 2 were sentenced to transportation for life but their sentences were commuted by Government to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each. Relative to the remaining 12 cases in this division the Commissioner shows their disposal as under :—

In 2 cases infants were killed for the sake of the ornaments on their persons, the accused in one case being sentenced to death whilst in the other he was acquitted. In the third case the child of a first husband was thrown into a well by a woman in order to remarry. She was sentenced to transportation for life. In the fourth case the child of a mistress was killed by her paramour for which he was sentenced to death. In the fifth case the mother who killed her child by throwing it into a well was declared a lunatic. In 5 other cases the mothers committed suicide with their children and in the remaining 2 cases the mothers were not traced.

Of the 5 cases in Sind, 1 ended in conviction, 1 was discharged and 3 remained undetected. In the one case in which conviction was obtained the infant was an illegitimate child. The grandmother of the child who appeared to be responsible for the death and the mother were prosecuted; the former was convicted while the latter was discharged.

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Including pending cases offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 2,057 as against 2,484 in 1913, representing a decrease of 427 cases. Out of the above total, 1,659 cases were brought to trial and 1,616 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,006 and 1,952 respectively. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 97·4 as against 97·3. These percentages include the following details:—

Abkari Act—99·3; Opium Act—98·1; Salt Act—100; Arms Act—96·8; Railways Act—98.

Cognizable crime—Direct cases.

17. True cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police during the year under report totalled 6,467 as against 6,522 in 1913. 2,975 or 46 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 2,869 or 44 per cent. in 1913.

STATEMENT A—PART II, Persons in Police cases.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 28,217 against 29,937 in 1913 and 31,299 in 1912. The decrease in the number of arrests is consequent on the general decrease in crime. Inclusive of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years the number of persons for disposal was 32,261 compared with 34,579 in 1913 and 35,500 in 1912. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 697 as against 775 in 1913, a percentage of 2·4 against 2·5 of the previous year. Out of the number for disposal 27,075 persons were placed before the Courts during the year and 16,944 were convicted, *i. e.*, 62·6 per cent. as compared with 61·6 in 1913 and 61· in 1912. The percentage for Sind for the year under report was 56·06.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code was 59·6 against 58·6 in 1913 and 57·6 in 1912. The percentage for Sind for the year under report was 53·18.

At the close of the year there were 3,763 persons awaiting trial as against 4,002, and 4,716 in 1913 and 1912 respectively.

STATEMENT B—PART I. Non-cognizable crime.

19. Non-cognizable reported crime rose from 71,664 in 1913 to 74,397 in 1914 an increase of 2,733 cases. The rise is mainly in Sind (2,245 cases).

Cases for disposal by the magistracy totalled 77,477 against 74,752 in 1913. Of the former 50,545 cases were tried as against 46,314 in 1913. Cases ending in conviction amounted to 39,338 or 50·7 per cent. as against 34,873 cases convicted or 46·6 per cent. in the preceding year. Under cases for disposal (77,477) 15,284 cases or nearly one-fifth were cases of "voluntarily causing hurt".

STATEMENT B—PART II. Persons in Non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts during 1914 was 118,986 against 121,529 in 1913; of the former 4,602 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 71,799 were tried, 47,877 were convicted and 23,922 were discharged or acquitted against 8,554, 68,311, 42,631 and 25,680 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of persons convicted to tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts were 66·6 and 40·3 against 62·4 and 35·0 respectively in 1913.

STATEMENT C—Property Stolen and Recovered.

21. The value of property stolen during the year under review in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 11,47,336 as compared with Rs. 11,88,476 in 1913. The value of property recovered was Rs. 4,43,020 or 38·61 per cent. against Rs. 4,35,201 or 36·62 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentages of recoveries for the years 1910 to 1914 are given below :—

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Presidency including Sind ...	38·61	36·62	34·7	33·9	35·6
Presidency proper ...	37·4	35·3	35·2	32·4	36·
Sind ...	40·67	38·76	33·96	37·06	34·66

The percentage for Sind is again for the second year the best.

The number of cases in which property was recovered was 8,353 against 8,857 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen was 59·01 as against 57·1 in 1913, 56·8 in 1912, 54·4 in 1911 and 55·6 in 1910.

In the Northern Division the best results in the recovery of stolen property were obtained by the Surat District with a percentage of 64·99. In Kaira where, the percentage of recoveries was as low as 18·67, the Superintendent, Mr. Turner, writes: "The difficulty lies in the fact that so many outwardly respectable persons are in reality receivers and disposers of stolen property". It would be interesting to know how many of these outwardly respectable persons were prosecuted under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code.

In the Central Division the West Khándesh and Sátára Districts also show good results with percentages of 58·65 and 58·25 respectively, whereas in Ahmednagar the percentage fell from the low level of 29·11 to 22·37.

In the Southern Division the percentage of property recovered showed a falling off from 41 to 33, although the percentage of cases in which property was recovered rose from 71 to 74. The drop is particularly marked in Kolába and Ratnágiri, where the percentages receded from 38·20 and 61·59 in the preceding year to 17·16 and 45·57 respectively.

In Sind the highest percentage (58·24) was returned by the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Among the Railways in the Presidency Proper, the M. & S. M. Railway again shows the best results, the percentage being 72·41 which is the highest in the whole Presidency.

Property of the value of Rs. 44,111 was recovered by the District and Railway Police in this Presidency during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.

Preventive Action.

22. The following comparative table furnishes detailed information in respect of the action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Divisions.	Number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who f unished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
Northern Division ... 1913 ...	1,342	1,128	733	242	153	225	84·
Northern Division ... 1914 ...	811	599	465	57	77	87	73·86
Central Division ... 1913 ...	851	627	288	15	324	113	73·6
Central Division ... 1914 ...	1,089	893	390	320	383	64	82·
Southern Division ... 1913 ...	944	547	311	11	225	269	57·9
Southern Division ... 1914 ...	990	530	400	11	119	251	53·5
Sind ... ... 1913 ...	1,438	851	106	1	744	230	59·1
Sind ... ... 1914 ...	1,265	828	195	...	633	137	65·4
Railways ... 1913 ...	135	111	25	...	86	3	82·2
Railways ... 1914 ..	123	106	30	...	76	3	86·1
Total ... 1913 ...	4,710	3,264	1,463	269	1,532	840	69·3
Total ... 1914 ...	4,278	2,956	1,480	188	1,288	542	69·09

The increse of 238 and 46 cases in the Central Division and Southern Division respectively was more than counterbalanced by the reductions of 531,173 and 12 cases in the Northern Division, Sind and Railways respectively, the net decrease for the whole Presidency being 432 cases.

On this subject the Commissioner in Sind writes :—

"The excellent results which have ensued are due undoubtedly to the care which is being devoted to the collection of evidence against bad characters and to the personal attention which such cases are receiving from superior officers."

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"In the present state of public morality and police administration the free use of chapter VIII is not only desirable but necessary. I recognise but deplore this fact. I wish I could say that I liked chapter VIII. I do not. I look forward with hopefulness to future work under the Criminal Tribes Act."

The Commissioner, Northern Division :—

"It seems desirable that the statistics under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, should in future be separately shown."

The provisions of Regulation XII of 1827 were made use of in the Broach, Ahmednagar and East Khándesh Districts and in a lesser degree in Bijápur and Dhárwár.

Criminal classes and influx of suspicious foreigners (Presidency Proper).

23. No influx of criminal classes or suspicious foreigners was noticed in any district in the Northern Division. The Commissioner mentions that the Bhils and Talavias of Broach were kept well under control this year especially in the harvest season and prevented from looting crops. The Commissioner also states that in Surat Ramoshi Police have been employed to supervise and control the movements of labourers on quarry works with good results.

In the Central Division the members of a gang of Bhils that had committed crimes in the Ahmednagar and Poona Districts were arrested and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. Certain Bhamptas whose operations had extended over several districts were detected by the Criminal Investigation Department and prosecuted. See further remarks, paragraph 25 below.

The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, remarks on the Criminal Tribes in that district as follows :—

"One marked characteristic of the district is the number of 'fences', and it would be interesting to know whether the Marwadis keep the Criminal Tribes up to the mark or whether the latter persuade the Marwadis to accept good bargains without asking inconvenient questions. An examination of Marwadi accounts might yield good results. We know that many Marwadis are notorious for their Bhil clientéle."

The East Khándesh District was visited by gangs of Bharadis, Patháns and other wandering criminals, who had been expelled from His Highness the Nizam's Territory. These were put under surveillance or proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. In the same district a dangerous gang of professional dacoits headed by one Moulvi Mahomad Usuf and comprising 5 other Patháns was, on receipt of information from the Bombay City Police, surprised before being able to commit a dacoity. The members of the gang were prosecuted and convicted under section 399, Indian Penal Code, for making preparations for dacoity, the leader Moulvi being sentenced to 7 years and the others to 4 years each.

Some Kaikádis and a gang of Gujaráti Kolhátis or Kanjars appeared in the West Khándesh District. They were also dealt with successfully. Two gangs of criminals, one of Sansis and the other of Badaks from Upper India, were dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code in the Násik District. In the Poona District, besides the Wághris and Kanjars, and in the Sátára and Sholápur Districts, no particular influx of criminal wandering gangs was noticed. The Wághri gang cases in Poona and the Kaikádi gang case in Sholápur, which were pending trial at the close of the previous year, ended in conviction of all the accused in the former and 20 accused in the latter case.

In the Southern Division there was practically no influx of criminal gangs in any of the sea coast districts. In Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár several gangs such as Gujaráti Bhats, Korchas, Waddars, Haranshikáris, Máng Gárudis, Ghantichors and others continued to frequent the districts but in decreased numbers, and their movements were strictly watched.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind observes:—

"There were signs again this year pointing to the presence in Sind of members of the Bauriah tribe. One of these, who was wanted for offences committed at Rutlám, was arrested in the Hyderabad District during the year.

The Koochras are also mentioned as having given considerable trouble to the people in the Hyderabad District. On the other hand, the Khosas of Bund Viru are said to have been better behaved during the year, the result, it is reported, of a good rainfall and better crops.

The Jaghiranis of Dubar, Sukkur District, who have been declared to be a criminal tribe, have not yet been segregated in settlements. The Burdis of Raiswah in the Shikárpur Táluka are also reported to be as criminal as the Jaghiranis. The former were responsible for several offences during the year and in particular for the death of a police officer. Arrangements are being made by which these people will be required to attend roll-call.

The repressive measures introduced by Mr. Lucas for the control of the Húrs of the Thar and Párkar and Nawábsháh Districts have proved most successful. Not a single serious crime has been traced or attributed to them during the year.

On the Sind Railways the tribes which give the most trouble are the Shoras and kindred tribes near Kotri, the Jaghiranis and the Shers, Turts, etc., of Ubáuro. As regards the Shoras, Mr. Hayter, the Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, writes:—

'The Shoras and others of the Kotri Kohistan are perhaps the worst, because they are supported by and knit together with the general system of police control in those parts, etc.'".

In the year under report the following tribes of the Ahmednagar, East Khándesh, Nasik, Poona and Sátára Districts were notified under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1911:—

Bhils, Kolis, Rámoshis, Thákurs, Katodis, Mángs, Vanjaris and Tadvis.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, mentions that it is under contemplation to bring the Katodis and Fudgudis of Thána under the Criminal Tribes Act. As regards the Bhámptás of the Ahmednagar District, the District Magistrate states that when any money is available for the purposes of peaceful administration, he proposes to discuss with Mr. Starte a scheme for a Bhámpta weaving settlement. The District Magistrate of Sholápur observes in respect of the Kaikádis in that district that "A fair proportion of these confirmed criminals still in the district are now earning an honest living by working in the Sholápur Cotton Mills" and adds "that they are an ignorant and restless lot which should be placed as quickly as possible under Mr. Starte's supervision."

Since the close of the year Government have approved of the proposal that Mr. Starte should take over charge of the Kaikádis in the Sholápur District. Government have also reserved 1,000 acres of disforested land at Hotgi for an agricultural settlement for criminal tribes.

As regards the Chapparbands, Ghantichors and Haranshikáris of the Bijápur District, Mr. Starte writes:—

"Steady progress has been made by the Chapparbands. The crops for the year under report were poor in the Bijápur District, and again it has been found that those who are working in large towns and more especially in the Sholápur Mills have been able more easily to maintain themselves than those settled on fields. The Ghantichors seem also to have made satisfactory progress, more especially those who are working in Gadag Mills and those who have been trained as masons. The Haranshikáris are more fickle-minded and unintelligent * * * * * * Still signs are not wanting that they are slowly improving."

In referring to a considerably smaller number of Chapparbands, Ghantichors and Haranshikáris in jail than when the settlement work commenced, Mr. Starte observes:—

"Taking the three castes together, there is no doubt that the annual saving in jail charges alone compensates for the expense of maintaining the settlement work."

Habitual Offenders.

24. During the year under report 3,384 of the 16,944 persons who were convicted were identified as having previous convictions against them and 1,274 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 3,053, 17,937 and 1,762 respectively in 1913. Nearly 43 per cent. of the habitual offenders were in the Central Division.

Criminal Investigation Department.

25. Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., held the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year. Mr. P. A. Kelly was his Personal Assistant. Mr. C. J. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mr. E. P. White, Assistant Superintendent of Police, were

attached to the office of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year and from 3rd October 1914 to 31st December 1914, respectively.

In Sind the Criminal Investigation Department, which is under the local Deputy Inspector General, was controlled by Mr. MacTier from 1st May to 18th September, when Mr. Souter resumed charge.

Presidency Proper.

The permanent staff of the Presidency branch was augmented temporarily by 3 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 16 Constables. The above temporary staff was reduced at the end of the year by 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 6 Constables.

The number of inquiries undertaken during the year was 211, of which 167 were criminal and the remainder of the descriptions specified in former reports.

The following were among the more important cases dealt with :—

1. *Presidency Proper.*—Murder by datura poisoning to facilitate thefts of cattle. series of some 30 murders had been systematically committed during the last 10 years in t Ahmednagar, Násik and Poona Districts as also in the neighbouring districts of the Nizam Territory. On a clue obtained by the Ahmednagar police, one Narayan Ragho, a cultivat and resident of Bagathána, táluka Vizápur in the Aurungabad District, was traced a arrested by the Nizam's police. His *modus operandi* was to hire cartmen at fairs to dri him on journeys to villages and when they halted on the way he used to mix datura in the food and strangle his victims when they became insensible. In the course of the inquiri this man confessed to having committed 30 such murders. Evidence was collected in five these cases and in one of them he was convicted and sentenced to death.

2. *Márwári Bauriah Gang case.*—Reference was made in last year's report to the fa that a supplementary gang of these people numbering 34 had been arrested in East Khánde and that 24 of them were awaiting trial before the Court of Sessions. All of the 24 m referred to were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from two years transportation for life.

3. *Bhámpta Gang case.*—Proceedings under section 401, Indian Penal Code, again a batch of 49 Bhámptas were instituted. Of these 46 were awaiting trial in the Court Sessions, Poona, at the close of the year, one had absconded from police custody and two we discharged by the Committing Magistrate for want of evidence. Property to the extent Rs. 15,000 was attached by the police.

4. *Forgery cases in the Kaira District.*—Inquiries into the series of these cases whi were commenced in 1911 were continued during the year. Altogether 116 cases, includi those pending from the previous year, were taken up, of which 15 ended in conviction, 7 acquittal or discharge, in 20 cases the plea of *nolle prosequi* was entered, in 3 cases sanction prosecute was not granted by the Civil Courts, 7 cases were pending trial at the close of t year and in 5 cases sanction to prosecute is awaited. Thirty-seven cases are still und enquiry and in 22 cases the facts did not warrant further inquiries.

5. *Waghri Gang Case.*—At the end of 1913 a gang of Waghris was arrested by t Poona District Police. The investigation entrusted to the Criminal Investigation Depa ment resulted in a number of burglaries in the Poona City and Cantonments being traced this gang. Eventually 11 members of the gang were prosecuted under section 401, Indian Penal Code, were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from nine months to two years.

Sind.—The following were among the more important cases taken up by the Sind Criminal Investigation Branch :—

(i) Theft of stamps of the value of Rs. 1,239-4-0 from a consignment despatched from the Karáchi Bunder to Hissar in July 1913.

(ii) Theft of stamps of the value of Rs. 600 from a consignment despatched from the Karáchi Bunder to Ludhiana in October 1913.

(iii) A case under sections 420 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code, at Shikárpur known as the Sind Golden Gang case in which 14 accused were under trial at the end of the year.

(iv) Theft of an insured parcel valued at Rs. 300 on the Jacobabad-Quetta Section of the North-Western Railway in January 1914, the inquiry into which was transferred to the Sind Criminal Investigation Branch after much delay in Baluchistan and resulted in the tracing of the property and the arrest of the mail sorter concerned.

Counterfeit Coins and Sweating.

26. Out of 1,124 counterfeit coins received at the various stations on the different railways, 1,120 were tendered at stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway alone, whilst the remaining four were received on the G. I. P. Railway. In the

course of the inquiries made the counterfeit coins were classed by the Criminal Investigation Department into 13 series and in regard to one of these it was found that the counterfeit sovereign which came from Sukkur, Sind, was a die-struck coin of silver coated with gold.

During the year 105 sweated sovereigns and half sovereigns were received on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, the former taking 98 sovereigns and 3 half sovereigns and the latter 3 and 1, respectively. Out of this total, 63 sovereigns and 2 half sovereigns were received at Railway Stations in Bombay.

Finger Print Bureau. (Presidency proper.)

27. During the year under report the strength of the Finger Print Bureau was increased by 11 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Constables and 1 clerk and reduced by 5 Head Constables and 2 Rámoshis.

At the beginning of the year there were 1,18,995 slips on record and 6,508 new slips were received during the year as against 7,612 in the previous year. Altogether 6,284 slips were destroyed during the year in accordance with the rules, leaving a total of 1,19,219 slips on record.

Of the 6,508 new slips received for record, 280 were from the city of Bombay, 5,593 from the districts and railways, 111 from Sind and 524 from other Presidencies, Native States, etc. The number of slips received from Native States was 311 against 310 in 1913.

During 1914, 1,529 slips were sent for record and 2,572 (including those of 58 ghantichors, 10 haranshikaris and 38 chapparbands received from the Assistant Collector on special duty, Bijápur) for search to the Central Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 14,824 against 16,737 in 1913, giving a decrease of 1,913 slips. Of the 14,824 slips, 1,140 were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,272 from Native States and 149 from Agencies. In 2,347 cases, including 68 from other Provinces and Presidencies and 178 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 2,596 in 1913. The percentage of the cases traced to the cases received for search is 15·8 against 15·5 in 1913.

In 1,283 cases previous convictions were proved and enhanced punishment was awarded in 1,073 against 868 in 1913. In 147 cases the accused received lighter punishments and in 63 the same punishment as previously awarded. All these cases were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 26 cases against 54 in 1913 the accused were identified locally by the Chief Operators without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused had been convicted.

(Sind.)

The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karáchi during the year under report was 3,433 as against 3,561 in the previous year. One hundred and three slips were destroyed during the year. The grand total of slips now recorded in the bureau is 45,388. They have all been classified and arranged. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1914 numbered 572 as against 593 during 1913. The number of slips received for search was 7,670 as against 7,845 in 1913. Of these, 1,841 were traced as against 1,759 in the preceding year. Four hundred and fifty slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, for record.

Miscellaneous duties performed by the police.

28. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the police served a total of 3,04,923 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,057 fires, destroyed 1,06,755 dogs, inquired into 1,590 cases referred by the Magistracy as also into 15,100 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and Minor Acts, 527 suicides, 6,253 accidents (835 on the railways), and into 638 suspicious and sudden deaths.

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

29. Out of 973 cases returned as serious the scenes of 626 were visited by gazetted police officers.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, endorses the Deputy Inspector General's remarks in regard to the satisfactory work done in this respect by

Messrs. Ostrehan, Turner, Rowland, Boyd, Clifford and Cooke. The Commissioner also agrees with Mr. MacTier in thinking that in Surat, the Panch Mahâls and Ahmedabad, the Superintendents were not as active as they should have been in personally visiting the scenes of crimes.

The Commissioner, Central Division, does not consider that the reasons given are sufficient or satisfactory as regards the number of cases not personally investigated in the Ahmednagar, West Khándesh and Sholápur Districts and in the course of his remarks observes that "such visits not only serve as a check on the subordinate investigating officers but satisfy the public and in particular the parties concerned".

In the Southern Division the District Magistrates and the Deputy Inspector-General accept the reasons given by Superintendents as adequate and the Commissioner concurs with them.

In Sind the Deputy Inspector-General regards the reasons given for the non-visitation of the scenes of serious crime satisfactory and remarks as in previous years that the enormous areas of most districts in Sind and the high prevailing temperature from March to October are difficulties peculiar to Sind.

STATEMENT D. Strength of police.

30. The reorganization scheme provides for a total of 28,030 officers and men for the whole Presidency. In 1913 the total stood at 24,235 officers and men. During the year under report there was an increase of 1,678 officers and men, the shares of the Presidency Proper and Sind of this increase being represented by 1,270 and 408, respectively.

In Sind the increase of 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 1 Veterinary officer, 76 Head Constables (mounted and foot) and 323 constables (mounted and foot) was in connection with—

(i) the reorganization scheme;

(ii) the provision of special mounted police (50) to replace the cavalry at Jacobabad;

(iii) the additional police for the Kashmor Feeder Line of the North-Western Railway.

In the Presidency Proper the increase of 71 Sub-Inspectors and 1,199 constables represents (i) additions under the reorganization scheme, (ii) the strengthening of the Finger Print Bureau, see paragraph 27 above, (iii) increase in connection with the re-distribution of certain táluka area in the Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar Districts, and (iv) an increase under other miscellaneous heads including the Godhra-Lunáwáda Branch of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Temporary police consisting of 419 officers and men were also entertained under plague duty, additional police establishments and for other miscellaneous duties.

Cost of police.

31. The total cost of the police rose from Rs. 68,38,016 in 1913 to Rs. 71,27,544 in the year under report. The share of the Presidency Proper and Sind of this increase was Rs. 1,58,451 and Rs. 1,31,077, respectively, and was mainly due to reorganization charges detailed in the preceding paragraph.

Proportion of police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated.

32. The proportion of police was one policeman to 5·14 square miles, to 2·2 railway miles and 722 persons.

The proportion of cognizable crime investigated to each policeman was 1·22 as against 1·51 in 1913.

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

33. At the end of the year there were 493 police stations and 1,026 outposts as against 467 and 1,115, respectively, in 1913. These changes represent features of the reorganization scheme.

In all 433 police stations and 856 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police. Sixty police stations and 170 outposts (of which 25 and 109, respectively, were in Sind) remained uninspected. The percentage of police stations and outposts uninspected to the total number of police stations and outposts is 12·4 and 16·5.

Both in the Presidency Proper and in Sind the percentage of uninspected stations has slightly risen whilst the inspection of outposts has improved. The Commissioner in Sind remarks that the outbreak of the war interfered with every kind of routine work. This was more especially so in Karáchi where important work in connection with the Port took precedence of all other work.

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes that though East Khándesh again showed the largest number of police stations and outposts uninspected there was some improvement in this respect in this district.

In the opinion of the Commissioner, Southern Division, the amount of inspection in the districts in his division was satisfactory.

In addition to the ordinary inspection work performed by district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in the Presidency Proper inspected 10 Superintendents' offices, 4 Assistant Superintendents' offices, 3 Inspectors' offices, 15 Head-Quarters Sub-Inspectors' offices, 35 police stations and 7 outposts both in districts and on railways.

STATEMENT E. Armament.

34. There was no change in the armament of the force during the year under report. The further instalment of Webley revolvers, which was required for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, could not be supplied by the Ordnance Department owing to the war.

Punishments.

35. There has again been a decrease in the number of officers and men punished departmentally and by the Courts, the total number being 2,845 against 2,967 in 1913. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force is 11·3 against 12·5 in 1913 and 13·6 in 1912.

The percentage of total punishments is again lowest in Sind, *viz.*, 9·93. The highest percentage in the Presidency Proper was on the railways (14·6).

Of the total number (2,845) of punishments, 2,638 were for departmental and 207 for judicial offences as compared with 2,738 and 229, respectively, in 1913.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"It is a matter for regret that some of the punishments had to be awarded for offences under sections 380, 411, 414, 457, 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code and under the Gambling Act."

The Commissioner, Central Division, considers that the larger number of punishments in West Khándesh was necessary to arouse the Bhil to a sense of duty. Mr. Seddon also refers to the fewer punishments in Násik and Poona.

The District Magistrate, Dhárwár, and the Commissioner, Southern Division, both comment on the large number of punishments in the Dhárwár District. The Commissioner adds that last year also this district had half of the total punishments in the Southern Division.

Rewards.

36. Rewards by promotion, good conduct tickets and money grants during 1914 numbered 9,259 against 9,635 in 1913. By promotion there were only 54 rewards against 68 in 1913. The total amount expended on the police in monetary rewards in the Presidency Proper was Rs. 34,026 as against Rs. 24,000 in 1913. In Sind the total amount came to Rs. 8,680. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual force stood at 37 against 40·6 in 1913.

Commenting on the small number of rewards in the Dhárwár District the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"It is possible that the force would do better with fewer punishments and more incentives to good conduct by rewards."

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers for long and meritorious services :—

Ráo Sáheb ... { Inspector Girdharsing Maniram of the Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

Khán Sáheb... { (1) Inspector Banemiya Shaik Amirali of Poona (now retired).
(2) Inspector Khudadadkhan Khalikdadkhan of Sind.

The King's Police Medal was awarded on the 1st January 1915 to the following officers of the force in this Presidency in recognition of meritorious services :—

Mr. Harry Officer Moore, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Hector Ruttonji Kothavala, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khán Sáheb Kamruddin Abdul Rehman, Inspector of Police, East Khándesh.

Constable Murid Ismail of the Pálanpur Agency Police.

Constable Ramdin Prag of the Broach District, whose gallant conduct in saving the life of a girl from drowning in the Nerbuda River was brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, has since the close of the year been awarded a testimonial on vellum by the Society.

Education.

37. Out of a total force of 1,068 officers and 23,972 men, the number of officers and men educated were 1,042 and 12,732, respectively, as against 961 and 12,148 in 1913. The percentage of educated officers and men to the total force stood at 55 as last year. Separating figures for the Presidency and Sind the percentages were 62·1 and 32·2, respectively. There has been a slight improvement in the figures for the Presidency whilst in Sind there has been a falling off owing in some measure to the fact that the increase under the reorganization scheme has been chiefly in the Armed Branch.

The Madras and Southern Marátha Railway has the highest percentage of educated men, *viz.*, 96·1, whilst the Ratnágiri District which last year had a percentage of 85·22 now comes third with a percentage of 83·01. Against the slight improvement in the number of educated men in certain districts it is more than disappointing to find that districts like Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Surat, Poona and Kánara had actually fewer educated men in their forces at the end of 1914 than in 1909.

Resignations.

38. There was again an increase in the number of resignations which stand at 1,527 as against 1,240 in 1913, 1,101 in 1912 and 1,088 in 1911.

The percentage of resignations on actual strength was 6·1 compared with 5·2 in 1913, 4·6 in 1912 and 4·5 in 1911.

The largest number of resignations during the year occurred in Sind. In the Presidency Proper the highest number of resignations were in Poona (125), Ahmedabad (86), Broach (64) and Dhárwár (61).

Vacancies and recruiting.

39. The number of vacancies increased from 424 in 1913 to 780. At the end of 1912 the vacancies stood at 374. Sind returned 243 of this year's vacancies, the balance of 537 appertained to the Presidency.

The remarks of the Commissioner of each Division on the difficulties of recruiting were quoted in last year's report. There is no doubt that this year's figures of vacancies were swelled by reason of the increases to the forces sanctioned in the reorganization scheme. But apart from this fact and the alleged effect of the war scare there can be no doubt that each year the difficulties connected with recruiting become greater.

Mr. White, the District Superintendent of Police, Dhárwár, observes :—

"The subordinate police not only of this district but elsewhere where I have served are undoubtedly deteriorating and we enlist men today who would have been rejected on sight 15 years ago."

Mr. Beatty, Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, also comments on the deterioration of the physique of the recruits now obtained and remarks :—

"I am wholly opposed to the system of enlisting unsuitable recruits merely to supply numbers. There is in my opinion not the least doubt that police service has ceased to attract a sufficient number of the right stamp of subordinate police."

The District Superintendents of Police, Poona, Násik, Sholápur, Kaira, Broach, Panch Maháls and Thána, etc., and most Superintendents in Sind, write

in the same strain. The Superintendent of Police, Násik, has attached photographs showing the weedy physique of some of the enlisted recruits.

In reference to this subject Mr. Kennedy remarked in last year's report that the situation would become more acute unless special provision was at once made (1) for building sanitary police quarters, and (2) for granting local allowances. With the material kindly left for this report Mr. Kennedy has specially noted these two items. These views have my complete concurrence.

Health.

40. Allowing for the usual diversity in the systems of the compilation of statistics regarding indoor and outdoor patients, there is no doubt that there was more sickness during the year under report than in former years.

The Commissioner in Sind observes that the marked deterioration in the health of the force is an extremely disquieting feature. The Commissioner, Central Division, refers to the rise in sickness in East Khándesh and to the Superintendent's opinion that this was due to an abnormal rainfall and to the want of proper quarters for the constabulary.

As regards the large number (1,709) of policemen treated in hospital and dispensaries in the Poona District, Mr. Ingle refers to the insanitary dwellings in undesirable localities in which the constabulary have to live as one, if not the main, cause of sickness. Mr. Beatty, the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, in quoting Mr. Ingle's remarks states that "the question calls for very earnest attention". Mr. White, District Superintendent of Police, Dhárwár, in writing on the subject, draws attention to the disability under which policemen suffer in that they are precluded when in hospital from receiving any special diet as in the case of ordinary patients. The Commissioner, Southern Division, draws attention to this complaint which will receive consideration in connection with the final disposal of the question, *vide* Government Order in the General Department, No. 8580 of the 26th October 1914.

The highest percentage of sickness was in Thána 177·56, Kánara 173·43, West Khándesh 146·37, Poona 103·22 and Bijápur 101·19.

Escapes and recaptures.

41. In all 217 prisoners escaped from custody in 1914—105 from jails and lockups, 103 from the custody of the police and 9 from that of the village police—against 139 in 1913. The 9 escapes from the custody of the village police occurred in the Presidency Proper.

Of the escapes (105) from jails and lockups referred to above, 47 were Berads who broke out of the Belgaum Subjail on the 27th December 1914. In the emeute 17 were shot dead by the police, 8 were wounded and captured and 22 were still at large. Since the close of the year 18 out of these 22 have been rearrested. The subject has been dealt with in the special reports of local officers already submitted to Government.

There were 130 recaptures (including 5 of the previous years' escapes) against 101 in 1913. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 57·6 against 71·2 in 1913. Among the recaptures of the previous years 2 were proclaimed offenders from the Broach District.

Inspector-General's tour.

42. During the year under review Mr. M. Kennedy visited the Kaira, Ahmednagar, East and West Khándesh, Násik, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum and Ratnágiri Districts on inspection and other duty and during his tours from one district to another inspected the railway police in the Presidency Proper.

Supply.

43. During the year under report there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,42,701 on the purchase of arms, clothing, equipments and other supplies for the police in the Presidency Proper. Only one remount was locally purchased for the use of the Mounted Police. Owing to the war it was found impossible to make the usual purchases in the Bombay market either for the Mounted Police or for Sergeants and Inspectors. This has become a difficult question.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops (supplementary Statement No. II).

44. The number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition decreased from 381 in 1913 to 370 in 1914.

The number inspected by Police Gazetted Officers appears to be 229 against 261 in 1913. As regards some of the remaining shops the Commissioner, Central Division, remarks that they were inspected by Circle Inspectors.

During 1914, 12,857 licenses were issued for arms, including firearms, against 13,296 in 1913.

The total number of cases instituted in respect of breaches of licenses was 60 of which 38 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 1,093.

Prosecuting staff and its work.

45. In the Presidency Proper 4 unqualified Police Prosecutors in the rank of Inspector were replaced by qualified pleaders thus completing the cadre of qualified Prosecuting Inspectors. Similarly the services of 11 qualified Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were entertained.

The staff of Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors conducted a total of 3,915 cases during the year as against 3,980 in 1913. The number of cases ending in conviction was 2,778 against 2,672, and the percentage was 70·9 as against 67·1.

Head Constables conducted 5,668 cases as compared with 6,284 in 1913. Of the former number 4,095 or 72·2 per cent. ended in conviction as against 4,462 or 72·6 in 1913.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—

"There is no doubt that the appointment of Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors has been of great benefit equally to the Police and to Magistrates".

In Sind, the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors appeared in 532 cases, of which 340 ended in conviction. The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 76·58 as against 62·86 in 1913. The work of these officers appeared to have been satisfactory.

Drill.

46. In the opinion of Mr. Kennedy and of the Range Deputy Inspectors General, the efficiency in drill of the force in the Presidency Proper seems to have been well maintained.

During 1914, 5 policemen were sent to the Kirkee Arsenal to be instructed as Armourers and 21 were attached to Native Infantry Regiments with the view to their qualifying as drill instructors.

There was no Inter-District Athletic Competition in 1914 owing to the war.

In Sind the Deputy Inspector General says:—

"The drill of the Armed Police of most districts is distinctly good. But during the year very heavy demands were made on the Head Quarters Reserve of all districts. This of course interfered with the ball practice and the general training of the Armed Police. This was particularly the case in Hyderabad. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to record with regard to last year's remarks on the point that many of the miscellaneous guards referred to have been reduced or done away with.

"Every possible attention has been paid to the Mounted Police with the view of improving this branch. A vast amount of care and trouble has been expended during the last 3 years in purchasing remounts in Bombay, Jacobabad, Sibi and finally at Multan, and I owe much to Mr. Ommanney's assistance. But as stated last year no real improvement can be hoped for till the horse and camel allowances have been raised, as frequently recommended by me during the last 3 years, to cover the cost of feeding, etc."

Musketry.

47. A large number of both Mounted and Foot Police was put through the musketry course in the Presidency Proper, *viz.*, 5,890 as against 5,863 in 1913. The number of marksmen, however, decreased from 3,413 to 3,114 in the Presidency Proper and from 284 to 281 in Sind. Except as regards the Mounted Police armed with carbines, who show an increase of 10 marksmen, the decrease in the number of marksmen is common to the Rifle Squad and to the ordinary armed police.

As regards the falling off in the shooting of the Rifle Squad Mr. Kennedy was of opinion that this was possibly due to the transfer to Bombay of 100 men of the Rifle Squads in August last, also that the fluctuations were normal.

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, remarks that in view of the demands made on the reserves of all districts, the results are better than were anticipated.

The first competition for revolver shooting was started this year when 348 Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants out of a total of 390 took part. Of these 45 were adjudged as marksmen.

Prizes to the value of Rs. 1,200 were awarded to the winners of the different competitions. In respect of prizes the Sholápur District obtained all the three first prizes and gold badges, *viz.*, for the (1) Mounted Police, (2) Rifle Squad and (3) Police armed with smooth bores.

Sergeant Condon of the Poona Police won the first prize for revolver shooting.

In Sind the first prizes for the smooth bore weapon for the Foot and Mounted Police were secured by the Thar and Párkar and Nawábsháh Districts respectively and for rifled weapons by the Karáchi Rifle Squad and the Hyderabad Mounted Police.

Police Buildings.

48. For the year under report the sum of Rs. 73,890 was allotted for minor works and in the Provincial Public Works Budget there was a provision for Rs. 3,65,400 for Major Works. After allowing for transfers and additions the latter sum was eventually reduced by Rs. 13,000. The allotment for major works was spent on lines of which the more important were at Bándra, Mándvi, Ránder, Broach, Asarwa, Sholápur, Bágalkot, Bijápur and Sirsi (Kánara).

The expenditure on account of major and minor works in Sind was Rs. 2,98,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively.

In the last administration report Mr. Kennedy in referring to the past correspondence on the subject stated :—

"We are very seriously behind hand, for want of sufficient annual allotments, with the execution of major projects which were urgently required even before reorganization was sanctioned and these still remained to be worked off. There are also numerous other major works to be financed, the outcome of the police reorganization scheme with its large increase to the force and many extra police stations. At this moment plans and estimates for major works in the Presidency Proper administratively approved by Government aggregating roughly 30 lákhs and for minor works totalling about 4 lákhs of rupees are awaiting provision of funds: these do not by any means meet all the present or prospective requirements of the department, and unless some special measures are adopted to make substantial progress each year towards reducing the number of outstanding projects, the health, recruitment, morale and efficiency of the force must seriously suffer.

"The work of police stations cannot be carried out as efficiently as it should be in temples and 'chavdis' occupied on sufferance, and in unsuitable private houses rented as station houses: and it is hard to expect men to work and live decently or the service to be attractive as it should be when suitable accommodation of all kinds is so seriously inadequate as it is just now."

The reports of District Officers show that the bad health of the constabulary and the difficulties of recruiting and of keeping the men after recruitment are mainly due to the state of the existing police buildings in the Presidency inclusive of Sind. A Superintendent of Police writes "Better accommodation for the men is the crying need of this district". This is a cry, and it is a loud one, that is not confined to any district. It is to be heard throughout the Presidency and requires an immediate response. It would be impossible in my opinion to exaggerate the conditions of discomfort under which the bulk of the constabulary are now living.

Village Police.

49. In the Presidency Proper the village police rendered special assistance to the district police in 458 cases as against 593 in 1913. Their services were acknowledged either by monetary rewards amounting to Rs. 3,876 or by presents of puggrees, etc. Two hundred and eighty-six were reported against for negligence and 48 of them were punished either by dismissal, fine, suspension, reprimand or judicially. In Sind there are no village police.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, states that more help is likely to be received with a more ready and generous recognition of the services of these village servants.

Incidents of note.

Miscellaneous. Incidents of note and special cases other than those dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

50. (*i*) In the month of March 1914 His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor General of India, journeyed over the B. B. & C. I. Railway to and from Bombay.

(*ii*) On the 4th December 1914 a slight disturbance was caused in the Dángs on the border of Ahwa near Dhamania by some armed Bhils under the petty Chiefs of Ghadvi and Pimpri who attempted to set fire to the jungles at different places. It appears that rumours had reached these ignorant people that the hands of Government were full and they seemed to have imagined that it was a good opportunity for challenging and defying the local authorities. The situation was at once taken in hand by Mr. Marjoribanks, the Assistant Political Agent, who, with the assistance of a few additional police drafted from the neighbouring districts, restored order without delay. The Naik of Pimpri, the prime mover and instigator, was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment under the Forest Act.

Special cases other than those dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

(*i*) *Murder.*—On the 20th November 1914 a Parsi who had been released from the Lunatic Asylum, Bombay, was found bending over a prostrate youth sucking the blood from a wound in his neck. The boy had been killed by the Parsi who, in being captured, showed fight and was knocked down senseless. Inquiries into the case showed that a religious mendicant had informed the demented Parsi that he would get over his mental troubles by wearing as a charm copper coins round his neck and arms and by drinking the blood of a healthy boy. The religious mendicant appears also to have informed the Parsi that the charm attached to the copper coins would save him from detection of the murder. The Parsi died from the injuries received when being captured.

(*ii*) *Cheating.*—In January 1914 a man posing as a very holy fakir arrived at Pimpali, Táluka Chiplun, Ratnagiri, and gave out that by the means of his charms the childless would have children. Amongst others one Mahomed Kasim walad Dhaktu called the holy fakir to his house. The ceremony commenced by the fakir making Mahomed Kasim swear on the Koran not to reveal anything that transpired. This being done a box and key were requisitioned and into this box Mahomed Kasim was required to place gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 8,000. The ornaments were then tied up in four parcels, two of which Mahomed Kasim was made to take out of the room alternately and place for some time in water, the fakir being left alone in the room during the process. The parcels supposed to contain the ornaments were then locked up in the box and given back to Mahomed Kasim. The fakir who retained the key then rode off on a borrowed horse promising to return the next day to open the box and to continue the process by which the childless Mahomed Kasim would be presented with a family. As, however, the fakir did not return as promised the box was broken open and was found to contain bricks instead of the gold ornaments. The holy fakir and the ornaments have never been traced, but the horse was recovered near the Karad Station, M. & S. M. Railway.

(*iii*) The operations of a gang consisting of a Marwadi receiver and 12 others of Shirasmani in East Khandesh which had been terrorising the neighbourhood for two years were unearthed by Mr. MacDonald, then Superintendent of the District, when inquiring into a robbery case. These men were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as one gang existent for the purpose of habitual thefts. The members of the gang were obliged to furnish substantial security for three years. The District Magistrate, Mr. Rothfeld, remarks that the case was very effective not only in breaking up the gang in question, but also as a warning to other Marwadi receivers.

Administrative changes.

51. The following are some of the more important administrative changes sanctioned or effected during the year :—

(*i*) Further progress in the reorganization schemes of the police of the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, and the resultant additions in the strength of the police and in police stations, also reductions in the number of outposts (paragraphs 30 and 33).

(*ii*) The transfer of the Head Quarters of the M. & S. M. Railway Police from Dhárwár to Poona and of the G. I. P. Railway Police from Byculla to Poona and the location of the reserves of the two forces under one Sub-Inspector and a joint Head Quarters Office.

(*iii*) The addition of the Godhra-Lunavada Line (25½ miles) to the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(*iv*) The opening of the Jacobabad-Kashmor Feeder Line of the N.-W. Railway.

(*v*) The employment and location at Jacobabad of a force of 50 additional and selected Mounted Police consequent on the permanent withdrawal of the cavalry from Jacobabad where, from the time of General Jacob, one or more cavalry regiments had always been quartered.

Proposals for the reorganization of the Superintendents' clerical establishments referred to in last year's report are before Government. The proposals for Sind were kept in abeyance pending the decision of Government on the case made out for the Presidency Proper. The Commissioner in Sind brings to notice the difficulties of obtaining clerks and accountants for the Police Department as they can no longer enjoy prospects, formerly obtained at the expense of the executive. The Commissioner remarks that the problem is pressing for early solution.

A separate report on the working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik, on the 18 months' course which terminated in June 1914 has already been submitted to Government.

Salient features.

52. The prominent features of the year's crime returns are a further substantial decrease in crime, serious and ordinary, both reported and true, in excluded and undetected cases actually and relatively, and in pending cases actually. At the same time whilst there was a slight falling off in the percentage of cases convicted to cases tried, the percentage of cases convicted to true cases disposed of as well as of persons convicted to persons tried point to some improvement. Again whilst there were fewer cases in which property was stolen and its value lower, the percentages of recoveries both as regards value and the number of cases in which property was recovered have risen.

As regards the interior economy of the force there has been a decrease in the number of rewards neutralised in some degree by a reduction in the number of punishments. The percentage of educated men in the Presidency has remained stationary, whilst in Sind there has been a falling off. On the other hand the resignations and number of vacancies have increased.

Concluding Remarks.

53. On the whole the standards of police efficiency in all important respects appear to have been satisfactorily maintained as the remarks of the Commissioners will show.

The Deputy Inspector General for Sind specially brings the services of Mr. Ommanney to notice and commends Messrs. Boyd, Hayter, Ellis, Healy, O'Brien, Shillidy and Kirkpatrick amongst Superintendents, Messrs. Curry and Stewart amongst Assistant Superintendents, also Deputy Superintendents, Messrs. Barker, Sayid Mahmud Shah and Marston, Inspectors Brotherston, Petters, K. S. Khudadadkhan Khalikdadkhan and Sub-Inspector Sukhia. The Commissioner in Sind endorsing the above commendations observes :—

"He need add nothing to what Mr. Souter has written with regard to individual officers, but is anxious to place on record his high appreciation of Mr. Souter's work, and to acknowledge cordially the invaluable assistance which Mr. Souter rendered him on every occasion. It is due entirely to Mr. Souter that there is a prospect of the many needs of the Sind Police Force, especially in the matter of housing, being complied with as funds become available."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes that the services of Messrs. Priestley and Bapat have been specially noted by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, and, in referring to Mr. Beatty's approaching retirement, states that his influence and example have been of the greatest value in setting to all ranks a very high standard of conduct and devotion to duty.

Mr. Kennedy has left the following note :—

"I have to express my appreciation of the work of the Deputy Inspectors General during the year.

"Among the Range Deputies, Mr. Beatty's work in all its branches has been characterised again this year by zeal, thoroughness, common sense and tactful supervision and control. Further I desire on this occasion to tender to him my grateful appreciation of, and acknowledgments for, his skill and untiring exertions during past years in connection with the purchase of remounts for the Mounted Police.

* * * * * * *

"Mr. Guider, C.I.E., ably seconded by his Personal Assistant Mr. Kelly, controlled and guided the activities of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year with his accustomed zeal, patience and thoroughness. The success of the department was largely due to his skilful handling of it.

"Among District Officers the following deserve special mention for the all-round excellence of their work :—

In charge of districts and Railways—Messrs. Ingle, Marston, Holman, Priestley, Turner and Sloane; Assistant Superintendents of Police—Messrs. Haslehust, Gerrard and Tanner; Deputy Superintendents—Messrs. C. J. Power, I. C. Fleming, Abdul Rashidkhan, V. N. Barve and Rao Bahadur B. B. Gudi and Rao Saheb Maruti Kamte.

"Mr. Mc.Culloch was my assistant during most of the year and I am indebted to him for much valuable help and advice in the discharge of heavy office duties.

"It is also due to the Inspector General's hardworked office staff from the Office Superintendent and the Heads of Branches downwards that I should gratefully acknowledge their assiduity in work and the meritorious manner in which they discharged their arduous duty during 1914."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. L. B. SOUTER,
Inspector-General of Police.

No. 401 OF 1915.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 8th June 1915.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1914, copies of which have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Charges.

2. The office of Deputy Inspector-General was held in turn by Messrs. Souter and MacTier. Except in the Sukkur district and the Riverain charge, changes amongst gazetted officers were less frequent than usual.

Cognizable crime.

3. A further fall has taken place in the figures of reported crime, the number of crimes being 10,745 as against an average of 12,729 for the three previous years. The Deputy Inspector-General, on an analysis of the figures under this head, has sufficiently explained the causes which have brought about this decrease; the fall in registered crime, particularly in respect of Karachi city, is due partly to the use of police patrols and military guards and partly to the vigorous surveillance which has been exercised ever since the outbreak of the war. These measures naturally operated as a deterrent to the activities of bad characters.

Serious crime.

4. Notwithstanding the abnormal conditions of the year, the figures of serious crime have, on the whole, shewn considerable improvement. For example, although the record number of 28 dacoities was reported, only 14 of them were classed as true, and in 9 of these a conviction was obtained: out of 68 true cases of robbery 42 ended in conviction: 122 out of 160 cases of serious crime went before the courts and convictions were obtained in 87. The question of Hur lawlessness and outlawry has formed the subject of a special report to Government and correspondence on the subject is proceeding. The policy of repression has been steadily prosecuted throughout the year, and the result has been, as anticipated last year by Mr. Lucas, that the Hurs have remained perfectly quiet.

Excluded cases.

5. Cases struck off during the year under report numbered 2,803 as compared with 3,529 for the previous year. As the Deputy Inspector-General remarks, the substantial reduction in the percentage of excluded cases, which were the lowest on record, is a welcome feature of the year's work. While the number of cases excluded as maliciously false was lower than in any recent year, the percentage of convictions to prosecutions was more than double that of the previous year, 82 per cent. of the prosecutions instituted resulting in conviction. This points to more careful supervision on the part of superior officers in deciding where prosecutions should be instituted and to a stricter observance of the orders of Government on the subject. The report does not, however, indicate whether the punishments inflicted in such cases on conviction are sufficient to act as a deterrent As regards vexatious complaints, the number of cases dealt with under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code has increased. The suggestion of the District Magistrate, Nawabshah, that the section should be so modified as to give appellate and revisional authorities power to impose fines when original courts have failed to do so, would involve much additional labour to those authorities, and to the police and the parties concerned. The attention which the subject is receiving from District Magistrates has already borne fruit, and a further improvement may be looked for in the future.

6. Including those pending from the previous year, the total Indian Penal Code cases amounted to 11,898 : of these 7,664 were classed as real cases.

Undetected crime.

In 231 of these cases investigation was refused under section 157 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but, under the system prevailing, cases of this class are regarded as true for statistical purposes. As was pointed out last year, police officers are very loath to make use of the section for this reason, and it will be observed that there has been a decrease in the use of the provision of the Code, instances having dropped from 283 to 231.

Even so the ratio of undetected crime to true cases fell to 51·24 per cent., the lowest on record.

Of the cases classed as true, 2,814 or 36·72 per cent. ended in conviction.

7. Of the 8,901 persons brought to trial, 4,990 were convicted or 56·06 per cent. The value of the property reported as stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 4,16,936, of which Rs. 1,69,581 was recovered or 40·67 per cent.

8. The number of police cases pending with Magistrates was 981, a marked improvement over the figures of previous years. The number pending with the police amount to 463, an increase over the figures of last year when they stood at 395. No explanation for this has been offered. The question of the necessity for a Resident Magistrate at Kotri was made the subject of careful investigation and a representation has been submitted to Government for the creation of the appointment. The good work of the Police Prosecutors, on which the District Magistrate, Hyderbad, has commented, and the increase of the number of Public Prosecutors has undoubtedly contributed to the reduction in the figures of pending cases.

Pending cases.

9. When reviewing last year's report the Commissioner observed that the preparation of Chapter VIII cases requires the closest scrutiny and after a full enquiry he reported to Government in April this year that since January 14th a total number of 825 persons had been proceeded against under section 110 and in not more than 9 cases was there any doubt as to the genuineness of the complaints. In no case was it proved that the police had deliberately and maliciously fabricated the evidence. During the touring season of 1913-14 Mr. Lucas impressed on every District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, personally, the necessity of withdrawing from Sub-Inspectors the power to institute proceedings, and later on issued formal orders directing that prosecutions should originate only on the report of a police officer not below the rank of an Inspector, and then only with the sanction of the Superintendent of Police. The excellent results which have ensued are due undoubtedly to the care which is being devoted to the collection of evidence against bad characters and to the personal attention which such cases are receiving from superior officers. If additional proof were needed of the utility and efficacy of this provision of the law, ample is furnished by the following extracts from reports of the District Magistrates, Karachi and Thar and Parkar :—

Habitual crime.

"At the commencement of the war, proceedings were taken against 10 well known bad characters of the town of Karachi. I venture to think the diminution of crime which has occurred this year in the city is partly due to this action."

"Again, in Tatta an outbreak of burglary and violence in September and October was promptly put a stop to by preventive action under these provisions.

* * * * * *

"But I am bound to state that in the Mirpur Khas sub-division, where only 6 cases under Chapter VIII have been brought into court, I have received a considerable number of complaints about theft, while in the Nara sub-division, where there were 47 cases, there is little or no complaint."

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. Of 299 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 197 were visited by gazetted officers, 22 police stations and 98 outposts remained unvisited during the year. The outbreak of the war interfered with every kind of routine work.

Internal administration.

11. The various problems connected with the internal administration of the force have been dealt with at length by the Deputy Inspector-General, with whose remarks the Commissioner generally concurs. Greater difficulty has been experienced as regards recruitment than in any previous year owing to the demands of the military authorities in consequence of the war. In many instances policemen resigned on various pretexts and enlisted in the Indian army, being attracted by better pay and the prospects of foreign service. The abnormally high prices which prevailed during the latter half of the year also influenced recruitment unfavourably. To alleviate the situation, the Commissioner has recommended the grant of grain compensation with effect from the commencement of the current year. The marked deterioration in the health of the force is an extremely disquieting feature. The percentage of admissions into hospital have risen to the high figure of 59·68. It is earnestly hoped that the measures which are being taken to provide adequate and sanitary quarters for the men, the issue of prophylactic doses of quinine and the provision of facilities for athletic and physical recreation will effect an improvement. The separation of the clerical staff from the executive force has created a new problem which is pressing for an early solution. Formerly the clerical staff had prospects of rising to good positions in the executive: this has now ceased and the absence of prospects in the clerical line itself makes it very difficult to induce men to join police offices as clerks and accountants. In order to secure the services of an experienced man the Commissioner has recently found it necessary to authorise a Superintendent of Police to offer the maximum pay of the post of accountant, the sanctioned salary of which is 50-4-70. The question is a particularly difficult one in a place like Karachi where efficient men can command much higher salaries in mercantile firms than Government are prepared to offer them.

12. The Riverain police have again done very good work, thanks to Mr. Curry, who was ably supported by an excellent Inspector in the person of K. S. Khudadad Khan. The title of Khan Sahib conferred on this officer on his recent retirement from the service was a well deserved reward for long and faithful service.

13. The outstanding feature of the year's work is the marked improvement in the detection and prevention of crime, which is particularly gratifying considering that an unusual amount of extra work in connection with the war was imposed on the whole of the police force. The Sind and Karachi Criminal Investigation Departments which came into existence during the year had to bear more than a proportionate share of this extra work and have already proved to be most useful organizations. Various reforms referred to in last year's report as about to be taken in hand have had to stand over, and amongst them is the vital question of placing the urban force in Karachi city on a really efficient basis for the purposes of watch and ward. The rapid increase in the number of motor vehicles on the streets of Karachi makes the question of proper control and supervision of these conveyances one which will have to be taken up in earnest at an early date. Measures have been taken to relieve the police as far as possible of guard duties at kacheris and other public buildings by the employment of chowkidars in their stead and to reduce the number of men employed at central jails, thus reducing the strain on the armed police force which is still a very unpopular branch of the service. Substantial progress was made in the scheme for the reservation of sites required for police purposes in head-quarter towns, particularly in Karachi, where the site of the head-quarter police lines, measuring 55·75 acres, was transferred by the military to the civil department and handed over to the police for their use.

14. The Commissioner desires to associate himself whole-heartedly with the acknowledgments, contained in the last paragraph of Mr. Souter's report of the excellent response made by the Police Department in Sind to the heavy demands

made on them by the circumstances of the year. He need add nothing to what Mr. Souter has written with regard to individual officers, but is anxious to place on record his high appreciation of Mr. Souter's work, and to acknowledge cordially the invaluable assistance which Mr. Souter rendered him on every occasion. It is due entirely to Mr. Souter that there is a prospect of the many needs of the Sind Police Force, especially in the matter of housing, being complied with as funds become available.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	1	...	1	...	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	4	52	...	56	2	16
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps .	1	5	...	6	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	6	...	6	...	2
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	5	11	...	16	1	4
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice.	47	148	...	195	1	15
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	106	534	14	626	34	314
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	46	...	47	1	3
		Total ...	164	804	14	954	39	356
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	150	406	3	553	6	77
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	15	48	...	63	9	21
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	36	148	...	184	3	41
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	24	98	2	120	18	47
15	377	Unnatural offence	3	45	1	47	4	17
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	22	123	...	145	...	29
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	18	206	...	224	1	77
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	180	1,075	1	1,254	13	580
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	48	1	56	3	22
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	119	867	9	977	34	382
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	67	214	5	276	16	108
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	9	...	11	...	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	67	411	6	472	39	168
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	17	85	...	102	3	40
		Total ..	729	3,783	28	4,434	149	1,614

A—PART I.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	23	3	4	30	3	1	33	
1	2	...	2	4	2	1	6	
1	3	...	...	3	2	1	5	1 non-cognizable.
...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	
4	3	4	...	7	2	2	9	1 non-cognizable.
28	122	4	25	151	36	21	187	1 withdrawn.
104	113	52	9	188	372	41	560	24 compounded; 68 non-cognizable.
10	26	3	4	33	6	4	39	
156	293	66	44	417	425	73	842	26 compounded and withdrawn; 70 non-cognizable.
134	170	74	77	324	1	...	325	10 died; 5 transferred; 9 compounded; 6 non-cognizable.
10	16	3	1	20	4	1	24	1 died; 2 transferred; 1 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable.
41	71	18	10	99	...	...	99	4 non-cognizable.
16	30	5	4	41	6	1	47	3 compounded; 6 non-cognizable.
8	14	1	3	19	1	...	20	
16	54	2	43	99	2	1	101	1 died; 2 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable.
16	117	2	7	126	22	16	148	4 died; 2 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
134	262	221	41	525	158	40	683	2 died; 1 transferred; 313 compounded; 86 non-cognizable.
12	11	...	8	20	...	...	20	1 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable.
134	183	209	33	434	178	44	612	2 transferred; 310 compounded and withdrawn; 38 non-cognizable.
50	69	18	12	104	70	7	174	3 transferred; 1 compounded; 4 non-cognizable.
3	3	...	...	3	17	3	20	1 non-cognizable.
70	166	21	8	201	184	66	385	23 non-cognizable; 8 compounded.
12	27	14	5	46	6	...	52	1 died; 14 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
656	1,193	588	252	2,061	649	179	2,710	19 died; 13 transferred; 664 compounded and withdrawn; 176 non-cognizable.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY).

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	54	173	9	218	23	24
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	164	606	33	677	131	161
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	90	397	43	444	26	158
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	38	290	10	318	12	165
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,134	7,801	902	8,033	383	786
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	9	15	...	24	...	2
		Total ...	1,429	9,282	997	9,714	575	1,296
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	31	292	33	290	10	150
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	12	160	1	171	5	56
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	43	452	34	461	15	206
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	527	3,088	44	3,571	160	681
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,221	10,662	1,266	10,617	514	2,177
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	145	664	33	776	49	243
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	152	811	5	958	26	237
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	113	387	13	487	18	135
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	56	691	149	598	22	248
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	5	24	4	25	...	9
		Total ...	2,219	16,327	1,514	17,032	789	3,730
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	4,584	30,648	2,587	32,645	1,567	7,202
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	1	22	...	23	...	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	25	269	8	286	1	97

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
53	29	16	73	127	13	...	140	5 withdrawn ; 3 non-cognizable.
107	134	10	131	308	34	7	342	3 transferred ; 1 withdrawn ; 22 non-cognizable.
69	30	7	154	234	58	15	292	2 withdrawn ; 5 non-cognizable.
38	61	10	32	113	58	12	171	5 compounded ; 6 non-cognizable.
1,066	1,498	167	4,122	6,689	127	42	6,816	5 died ; 6 transferred ; 10 compounded ; 17 non-cognizable.
8	11	1	1	13	...	...	13	1 transferred ; 1 compounded.
1,341	1,763	211	4,513	7,484	290	76	7,774	5 died ; 10 transferred ; 24 compounded and withdrawn ; 53 non-cognizable.
40	41	40	9	123	227	34	350	70 compounded ; 6 non-cognizable.
11	63	27	9	100	19	4	119	46 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	104	67	18	223	246	38	469	116 compounded ; 7 non-cognizable.
422	970	153	1,160	2,327	86	36	2,413	4 died ; 20 transferred ; 3 compounded ; 13 non-cognizable ; 1 dormant.
1,172	3,747	192	2,789	7,094	599	272	8,593	4 died ; 22 transferred ; 7 compounded ; 69 non-cognizable.
111	248	13	110	404	394	77	798	2 transferred ; 3 compounded ; 3 non-cognizable.
114	478	50	41	574	100	43	674	2 died ; 10 transferred ; 2 compounded ; 4 non-cognizable.
67	197	13	52	275	227	47	502	1 died ; 2 transferred ; 10 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable ; 2 dormant.
44	132	104	48	433	998	171	1,431	149 compounded and withdrawn ; 10 non-cognizable.
2	4	...	10	18	34	6	52	
1,932	5,776	525	4,210	12,025	2,438	652	14,463	11 died ; 56 transferred ; 174 compounded and withdrawn ; 100 non-cognizable ; 3 dormant.
4,136	9,129	1,457	9,037	22,210	4,048	1,018	26,258	35 died ; 79 transferred ; 1,004 compounded and withdrawn ; 406 non-cognizable ; 3 dormant.
1	8	1	7	16	9	4	25	1 withdrawn.
25	125	7	31	171	120	93	291	4 compounded ; 2 non-cognizable.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY)

Serial No.	aw.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—continued.						
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable—						
		Gambling Act	7	157	...	194	...	26
		A'bkári Act	28	637	...	665	1	38
		Opium Act	15	230	...	245	1	16
		Arms Act	36	260	...	296	1	45
		Post Offices Act	6	15	...	21	...	4
		Christian Marriages Act ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
		Forest Act	1	8	...	9	...	...
		Cantonment Act	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Irrigation Act	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Motor Act	...	1	...	1	...	...
		European Vagrancy Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Railways Act	19	251	4	266	4	69
		Wild Birds' Protection Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	1	144	...	145	...	...
		Poisons Act	...	1	...	1	...	1
		Petroleum Act	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Explosives Act	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Salt Act	...	60	...	60	...	48
		District Police Act ...	2	30	...	32	...	...
		Public Conveyances Act ...	2	89	...	91	...	...
		Criminal Tribes Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Telegraph Act	1	2	...	3	...	...
		Coasting Vessels Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Telephone Act	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Cattle Trespass Act ...	1	1	...	2	...	1
		Bombay City Police Act ...	...	15	...	15	...	2
		Total Class VI ..	146	2,228	13	2,361	8	354
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,730	32,876	2,600	35,006	1,575	7,556

Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A—Part I—for 1913 :—

Northern Division	+ 55	cases. 52 cases of the previous years again taken up this year. 4 cases erroneously omitted last year have been included this year. —1 case erroneously shown as pending last year has been omitted.
Central Division	+ 72	cases of the previous years again taken up this year.
Southern Division	+ 53	do. do. do.
Sind	+ 129	cases, difference not explained.
Railways	+ 5	cases (2 of the G. I. P. and 3 of the B, B. & C. I.) of the previous year again brought on the register this year.
Total ...	+ 314	cases.

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*concluded.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14.	15	16	17	18
11	154	2	1	157	7	6	164	1 non-cognizable.
27	592	4	3	599	806	733	1,405	4 compounded.
6	217	4	...	221	40	39	261	1 died.
24	214	7	4	225	11	11	236	2 compounded ; 1 dormant.
1	12	...	4	16	1	...	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	8	...	1	9	846	532	855	
...	1	...	...	1	56	49	57	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	
12	154	3	23	184	17	14	201	1 transferred ; 1 withdrawn ; 2 non-cognizable.
...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	
2	136	7	...	143	276	265	419	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	2	...	...	2	3	3	5	
...	12	...	...	12	98	93	110	
3	24	5	...	29	14	11	43	
6	75	10	...	85	97	94	182	
...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	11	1	...	12	...	...	12	1 transferred.
118	1,749	51	77	1,890	2,419	1,957	4,309	1 died ; 2 transferred ; 12 compounded and withdrawn ; 5 non-cognizable ; 1 dormant.
4,254	10,878	1,508	9,114	24,100	6,467	2,975	30,567	36 died, etc. ; 81 transferred ; 1,016 compounded and withdrawn ; 411 non-cognizable ; 4 dormant.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 16, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	4	55	4	...	48	31	17
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	1	4	...	...	4	2	2
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	6	1	...	3	3	...
6	489A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	9	12	...	...	18	3	15
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	32	227	1	...	221	173	48
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	514	2,439	52	...	2,193	828	1,365
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	51	1	...	35	27	8
		Total ...	560	2,796	59	1	2,523	1,068	1,455
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	219	618	20	6	572	259	313
12	307	Attempts at murder...	19	44	3	...	47	20	27
13	304, 308...	Culpable homicide	76	284	18	...	203	111	92
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	22	80	2	...	67	33	34
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	33	1	...	28	17	11
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	15	76	6	...	78	59	19
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	14	172	8	...	162	119	43
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	377	1,749	44	10	1,688	523	1,165
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	29	2	...	21	13	8
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	184	1,380	44	5	1,273	296	977
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	108	293	14	...	323	117	206
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	2	22	...	...	9	3	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	104	554	5	...	507	250	257
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	26	92	5	...	91	40	51
		Total ...	1,169	5,426	172	21	5,069	1,860	3,209
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 403.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	180	389	21	...	358	142	216
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	77	390	18	7	377	246	131
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	25	134	9	...	102	33	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	26	186	12	...	176	99	77

A.—PART II.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail a end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	REMARKS.
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	1	1	...	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	4	1	3	1 lunatic.
...	1	2	1	1	
...	1	2	1	1	1 concerned in non-cognizable offence.
...	...	1	1	...	
...	2	2	2	...	1 concerned in non-cognizable offence.
19	35	70	24	46	7 withdrawn, 2 died.
57	494	2,539	264	2,263	171 compounded and withdrawn, 4 died, 180 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 30 extradition refused.
1	15	12	4	8	
77	554	2,633	299	2,322	179 compounded and withdrawn, 7 died etc., 182 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 30 extradition refused.
22	225	2	...	2	29 withdrawn, 7 died, 3 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 3 approved, 4 transferred.
2	9	12	1	11	4 withdrawn, 2 died, 2 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
...	115	...	...	...	12 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 12 extradition refused.
1	31	9	1	8	4 withdrawn, 2 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
...	4	1	...	1	
...	7	2	1	1	2 withdrawn.
...	10	22	16	6	6 died.
22	304	393	76	310	737 compounded and withdrawn, 8 died, 60 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 12 extradition refused.
...	9	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
9	219	443	77	365	668 compounded and withdrawn, 3 died, 13 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 7 extradition refused.
10	59	281	36	224	2 compounded, 1 died, 1 concerned in non-cognizable offence, 3 extradition refused.
...	13	41	5	36	2 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
4	112	373	133	230	16 compounded, 16 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 18 extradition refused.
...	18	5	...	5	12 compounded, 1 escaped, 1 concerned in non-cognizable offence, 2 extradition refused.
70	1,135	1,584	346	1,199	1,475 compounded and withdrawn, 28 died etc., 112 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 54 extradition refused, 3 approved, 4 transferred.
13	180	45	...	45	43 compounded and withdrawn, 4 died, 1 extradition refused, 2 approved, 5 transferred.
13	56	117	19	98	2 withdrawn, 2 escaped, 7 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
3	46	153	25	128	3 withdrawn, 2 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
2	19	108	23	84	11 compounded, 5 concerned in non-cognizable offences.

STATEMENT A—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	451	3,461	80	2	3,363	2,400	963
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	118	225	...	1	172	125	47
		Total ...	877	4,785	140	10	4,548	3,045	1,503
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	32	345	16	...	324	84	240
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	18	140	2	...	150	71	79
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	50	485	18	...	474	155	319
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	210	2,165	20	...	2,093	1,503	580
		{ ordinary	623	6,937	122	8	6,853	5,272	1,581
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	61	394	8	...	406	263	143
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	147	1,031	43	...	969	687	282
37	419, 420	Cheating	116	415	19	...	426	284	142
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 .	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	53	644	18	...	629	183	446
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	12	29	...	...	40	7	33
		Total ...	1,222	11,615	230	8	11,406	8,199	3,207
		Total of persons in Indian Penal Code Cases, Classes I to V ...	3,878	25,107	619	40	24,020	14,327	9,693
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	6	16	2	...	18	9	9
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 288, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	11	200	4	1	195	151	44

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
63	418	282	64	214	18 compounded, 22 died etc., 5 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 17 extradition refused, 5 transferred.
...	134	...	...	...	1 withdrawn, 15 died etc., 4 approved, 21 transferred, 1 pardoned.
94	853	705	131	569	78 Compounded and withdrawn, 43 died etc., 19 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 18 extradition refused, 6 approved, 31 transferred, 1 pardoned.
2	37	602	77	519	140 compounded and withdrawn.
...	5	46	4	42	46 compounded and withdrawn, 1 concerned in non-cognizable offence.
...	...	...	...	...	
2	42	648	81	56	186 compounded and withdrawn, 1 concerned in non-cognizable offence.
133	236	133	25	91	3 Withdrawn, 11 died etc., 19 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 4 extradition refused, 2 proceedings stopped.
63	503	1,209	392	785	16 compounded, 14 died etc., 46 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 11 extradition refused, 3 transferred.
12	37	536	97	388	5 compounded, 1 died, 2 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 1 transferred, 1 pardoned.
25	145	150	55	94	2 compounded, 6 died etc., 11 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 1 extradition refused, 3 transferred.
13	75	383	52	315	13 compounded, 4 died etc., 2 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 3 extradition refused, 2 proceedings stopped.
3	46	2,552	322	2,143	278 compounded and withdrawn, 1 died, 3 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
...	1	1	...	1	
249	1,043	4,957	943	3,817	317 compounded and withdrawn, 37 died etc., 83 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 19 extradition refused, 7 transferred, 1 pardoned, 4 proceedings stopped.
492	3,627	10,527	1,800	8,468	235 compounded and withdrawn, 115 died etc., 397 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 121 extradition refused, 9 approved, 42 transferred, 2 pardoned, 4 proceedings stopped.
...	2	21	7	14	1 withdrawn,
...	9	174	106	68	2 compounded, 2 concerned in non-cognizable offences.

STATEMENT A—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.								
42	Gambling Act		29	939	6	...	877	725	152
	Abkári Act		39	734	18	...	728	679	49
	Opium Act		23	292	1	...	307	277	30
	Arms Act		30	287	2	...	287	233	54
	Post Offices Act		5	13	...	...	17	12	5
	Christian Matriage Act		...	9	...	...	9	...	9
	Forest Act		...	43	...	...	43	38	5
	Cantonment Act		...	4	...	...	4	4	...
	Irrigation Act		...	2	...	...	2	2	...
	Motor Act		...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	European Vagrancy Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway Act		12	267	3	...	265	212	53
	Wild Birds' Protection Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act		1	144	...	...	143	134	9
	Poisons Act		...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Petroleum Act		...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Explosives Act		...	4	...	...	4	4	...
	Salt Act		...	14	...	...	14	14	...
	District Police Act		2	31	...	...	31	26	5
	Public Conveyances Act		2	89	...	...	85	75	10
	Criminal Tribes Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coasting Vessels Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cattle Trespass Act		6	3	...	...	9	9	...
	Bombay City Police Act		...	16	...	...	15	11	4
		Total Class VI ...	166	3,110	37	1	3,055	2,617	438
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,044	23,217	656	41	27,075	16,944	10,131

Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1913:—

Northern Division + 29 persons.
34 persons erroneously left out last year have been included this year.
—5 persons erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.

Southern Division — 1 person Do. Do. Do.
Sind + 16 persons, difference not explained.
B. B. & C. I. Railway — 2 persons erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.

+ 42 persons.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded*.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
2	49	24	16	7	5 died, 11 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 20 extradition refused.
...	27	972	842	121	4 compounded.
...	5	46	41	5	2 withdrawn, 2 died.
1	25	16	16	...	1 compounded, 1 died, 2 transferred.
...	...	1	...	1	1 died.
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,647	911	715	
...	...	58	50	8	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	4	...	
...	9	27	25	2	1 withdrawn, 1 concerned in non-cognizable case, 1 proceedings stopped.
...	...	1	...	1	
...	2	361	280	10	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	3	...	
...	...	127	110	17	
...	2	18	15	3	
...	6	98	95	3	
...	...	6	6	...	
...	...	11	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1 transferred.
3	136	3,615	2,527	986	11 compounded and withdrawn, 9 died, 14 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 20 extradition refused, 3 transferred, 1 proceedings stopped.
495	3,763	14,142	4,327	9,454	2,246 compounded and withdrawn, 124 died etc., 411 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 141 extradition refused, 45 transferred, 2 pardoned, 5 proceedings stopped, 9 approved.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1914 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	56	580	636	37	29	146	381	42	...	1	3; 1 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	9	77	86	16	...	28	39	3	...	...	1.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	109	637	746	30	14	306	292	102	...	...	12; 1 dormant; 1 committed to Sessions.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	6	65	71	6	1	27	7	12	...	...	1; 18 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	148	152	16	1	27	105	3	...	...	1.
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.		19	21	...	...	13	6	2	...	...	
10	143, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	13	502	515	5	16	119	374	7	...	...	6.
		Total ...	199	2,028	2,227	110	55	666	1,204	171	...	1	24; 2 dormant; 19 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ..	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	4	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	7	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	9	89	98	15	2	41	27	13	...	...	
		Total ...	9	89	98	15	2	41	27	13	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	6	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	70	2,119	2,189	557	1,636	443	124	29	...	1	3,
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	24	24	1	2	14	7	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	574	14,710	15,284	2,508	8,034	3,203	1,112	377	5	2	19; 1 modified.
		Total ...	644	16,859	17,503	3,069	9,122	3,663	1,243	406	5	3	22; 1 modified.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ..	Cheating	14	193	207	56	2	114	26	8	...	...	1; 1 dormant.
19	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	33	475	508	140	6	213	114	35	...	...	2.
20	426, 427, 434 .	Mischief (simple)	90	2,825	2,915	462	1,569	574	244	65	...	...	10; 1 dormant.
		Total ...	137	3,493	3,630	658	1,577	901	384	108	...	...	13; 2 dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—continue*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 249, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	1	6	7	...	2	3	2	...	...	..	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	18	18	1	9	5	1	2	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	181	1,610	1,791	441	656	437	134	123	...	...	
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	11	228	239	71	76	60	17	15	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	153	5,346	5,499	1,281	2,793	893	423	109	...	...	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	16	716	732	18	18	83	588	25	...	...	
27	294*a* ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	21	347	368	13	1	97	227	30	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	5	33	38	4	8	4	18	4	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	6	90	96	22	4	22	43	5	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	33	430	463	59	152	135	97	20	...	...	
		Total ...	427	8,825	9,252	1,910	3,719	1,739	1,551	333	...	...	1
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.												
	Abkári Act		2	96	98	...	1	7	84	6	...	...	
	Poisons Act		...	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	
	Salt Act		...	13	13	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	
	Registration Act		...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Ports Act		2	112	114	...	9	6	99	...	...	...	
	Merchant Shipping Act		4	12	16	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	
	European Vagrancy Act		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Railway Act		6	234	240	1	5	25	203	6	...	...	
	Ferries Act		1	13	14	1	5	2	5	1	...	...	
	Gambling Act		1	55	56	1	...	6	44	5	...	...	
	Municipal Act III of 1901		724	17,126	17,850	128	799	1,249	15,021	653	...	...	1.
	Notified Area Rules		3	40	43	...	3	12	20	8	..	...	
	Breach of Contract Act		166	1,119	1,285	161	357	299	277	171	...	...	20 dormant.
	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ...		11	1,134	1,145	1	8	63	1,020	47	...	...	3 dormant.
	District Police Act IV of 1890		381	13,952	14,333	31	633	1,162	11,857	419	...	...	3 ; 30 dormant.
	Motor Vehicles Act		2	20	22	...	1	7	14	...	...	...	
	Coast Steam Vessels Act		...	20	20	...	1	...	18	1	...	...	
	Treasure Trove Act		...	7	7	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	
	Forest Act		21	734	755	7	52	73	604	19	...	...	2.
	Public Conveyances Act		39	2,511	2,550	15	110	200	2,183	42	...	...	
	Cattle Trespass Act		58	1,832	1,890	148	633	456	551	52	6	...	5.
	Stage Carriage Act		...	125	125	...	2	8	114	1	...	...	
	Stamp Act		1	98	99	...	1	83	15	...	...	...	
	Village Police Act		8	615	623	...	174	116	324	9	...	...	
	Opium Act		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police—continued.												
	Land Revenue Code		...	45	45	...	4	5	36	..	...	...	
	Village Sanitation Act		...	5	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	
	Criminal Tribes Act		16	354	370	...	...	49	285	36	...	...	
	Petroleum Act		...	14	14	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	
	Explosives Act		...	24	24	...	...	2	21	1	...	...	
	Irrigation Act		25	169	194	...	7	20	103	64	...	...	
	Cantonment Act		5	1,284	1,289	...	18	174	1,093	4	...	...	
	Factory Act		...	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	
	Regulation XII of 1827		3	123	126	...	1	4	120	1	...	...	
	Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code ...		2	21	23	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	
	Section 514, Criminal Procedure Code ...		...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
	District Police Act VII of 1867 ...		...	658	658	...	5	11	641	1	...	...	
	Dekkan Agriculturists Relief Act ...		...	22	22	1	11	6	4	...	...	...	
	Prisons Act		2	14	16	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	
	Post Offices Act		...	1	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	
	Wild Birds Protection Act		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Police Act V of 1861		...	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	
	Arms Act		1	13	14	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	1 —
	Boiler Inspection Act		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Municipal Act II of 1884		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Artificers Act		181	446	627	213	216	126	59	12	...	...	1 dormant.
	Karáchi Vaccination Act		...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Vaccination Act		...	4	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	
		Total ...	1,664	43,094	44,758	708	3,368	4,192	34,928	1,568	6	...	12 ; 54 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	*3,080	74,897	77,477	6,473	17788	11,207	39,338	2,599	11	4	84 (58 dormant. 19 committe d to session) 1 modified.

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of Columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

* Explanation of difference between Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1913 and Column 4 of the same statement for 1914.
2,939 Figure in Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1913.
— 1 case erroneously shown pending in the Northern Division last year has been omitted.
+ 2 cases omitted last year in the Southern Division have been included this year.
— 1 case wrongly shown as non-cognizable in the Southern Division last year omitted this year.
+ 139 cases in Sind, difference not explained.
+ 2 cases on the G. I. P. Railway omitted last year have been included this year.

3,080 cases.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1914 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	2	...	.....	2	...	1	1	50·	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	2	...	.....	2	...	1	1	50·	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	89	858	44	29	962	15	312	501	55·5	89	45	1	...	1 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	15	86	6	1	106	...	43	57	61·9	6	...	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	142	627	61	27	803	8	380	300	43·6	102	12	...	...	1 dormant: 1 committed to Sessions.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	13	134	7	1	153	9	60	13	9·2	34	4	...	...	33 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	148	5	3	155	3	38	111	72·5	2	1	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	5	...	.....	7	3	...	2	40·	2	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	53	1,912	14	.....	1,979	7	598	1,299	67·4	59	16	...	...	
		Total ...	319	3,770	137	61	4,165	45	1,431	2,283	58·4	294	78	1	...	2 dormant: 34 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	3	...	.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	3	...	.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	14	160	2	2	174	20	88	35	21·6	28	3	...	...	
		Total ...	14	160	2	2	174	20	88	35	21·6	28	3	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	2	...	.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	231	3,683	...	16	3,901	259	876	180	4·8	95	2,421	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	43	...	.....	43	1	31	9	20·9	...	2	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,130	31,609	27	139	33,627	2,396	8,341	1,944	6·1	1,539	19,404	3	...	
		Total ...	2,361	35,340	27	155	37,573	2,656	9,253	2,133	6·03	1,634	21,897	3	...	
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	29	243	1	4	269	22	196	39	15·9	11	1	...	...	1 dormant.
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	52	654	4	14	696	28	463	133	20·2	50	22	...	...	
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	328	5,076	1	34	6,371	301	1,593	478	7·8	126	3,873	...	...	1 dormant.
		Total ...	409	6,973	6	52	7,336	351	2,252	650	9·3	187	3,896	...	...	2 dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART II—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion ...	1	13	...	.....	14	...	6	3	23·07	1	4	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	36	...	.....	36	8	1	1	2·8	2	24	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	711	3,303	2	50	3,966	233	1,400	142	4·3	465	1,726	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	22	387	...	1	408	8	184	31	8·01	35	150	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	344	9,264	3	11	9,600	477	2,457	660	7·2	224	5,773	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	21	875	11	2	905	5	194	660	74·5	26	20	...	...
27	294*a*	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	16	...	.....	16	...	7	9	56	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	74	788	194	1	1,055	...	406	567	57·7	75	7	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	9	43	12	.....	64	14	4	34	61·8	4	8	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	54	179	39	7	265	26	90	114	52·3	17	18	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	33	398	...	.....	431	46	131	93	24·6	18	138	...	...
		Total ...	1,269	15,302	251	72	16,760	817	4,880	2,328	14·9	867	7,868	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.													
	Abkari Act		2	109	...	.....	111	...	7	102	93·6	1	1	...	...
	Poisons Act		...	3	...	.....	3	...	1	2	66·6	...	...	...	...
	Salt Act		...	13	...	.....	13	...	1	12	92·3	...	...	...	...
	Registration Act		...	5	...	.....	5	...	...	5	100·	...	...	...	...
	Ports Act...		2	125	...	.....	127	...	7	111	88·8	...	9	...	...
	Merchant Shipping Act		4	30	...	.....	34	...	4	29	96·6	...	1	...	...
	European Vagrancy Act		...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
	Railway Act		6	312	1	1	318	...	28	275	87·8	13	2	...	...
	Ferries Act		1	26	...	.....	27	...	2	7	26·9	6	12	...	...
	Gambling Act		7	355	40	.....	402	1	33	341	86·3	19	8	...	...
	Municipal Act III of 1901		853	18,460	...	102	19,211	7	1,480	15,894	86·09	688	1,132	...	2	51 dormant.
	Notified Area Rules		7	129	...	.....	136	...	12	55	42·6	65	4	...	...
	Breach of Contract Act		190	1,286	...	29	1,447	123	238	490	38·1	113	480	...	...	29 dormant.
	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act		16	1,261	...	.....	1,277	...	86	1,168	92·6	9	14	...	...	6 dormant.
	District Police Act IV of 1890		412	14,591	292	11	15,284	65	1,152	13,097	87·9	284	686	...	...	
	Motor Vehicles Act		2	19	1	.....	22	1	7	14	70·	...	...	...	...	
	Coast Steam Vessels Act		...	24	...	.....	24	...	2	21	87·5	1	...	...	...	
	Treasure Trove Act		...	7	...	.....	7	...	1	6	85·7	...	...	...	...	
	Forest Act		40	1,889	...	42	1,887	2	285	1,505	79·7	3	92	...	...	
	Public Conveyances Act		42	2,559	43	.....	2,644	8	227	2,245	86·3	43	121	...	...	
	Cattle Trespass Act		159	3,765	1	23	3,902	260	1,525	818	21·7	120	1,179	...	...	
	Stage Carriage Act		...	127	1	.....	128	...	10	115	89·8	1	2	...	...	
	Stamp Act		1	176	2	.....	179	...	102	18	10·1	...	59	...	...	
	Village Police Act...		13	902	...	.....	915	27	221	396	43·9	12	259	...	...	
	Opium Act		...	2	...	.....	2	...	...	2	100·	...	...	...	...	
	Land Revenue Code		...	60	...	.....	60	...	5	46	76·6	...	9	...	...	
	Village Sanitation Act		...	5	...	.....	5	...	1	4	80·	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal Tribes Act		16	413	1	.....	430	...	55	364	87·9	7	...	...	...	
	Petroleum Act		...	11	3	.....	14	...	4	10	71·4	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)	
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police—continued.															
	Explosives Act		...	26	1	.....	27	...	2	22	81·4	3	...	...	...	
	Irrigation Act		49	278	...	3	324	...	90	189	67·9	26	19	...	...	
	Cantonment Act		28	1,276	220	.....	1,519	...	234	1,260	84·2	4	21	...	...	
	Factory Act		...	14	...	.....	14	...	1	13	92·8	...	...	...	...	
	Regulation XII of 1827		3	119	8	.....	130	...	4	124	97·6	1	1	...	...	
	Chapter VIII, C. P. C.		6	45	2	.....	53	...	15	38	80·8	...	...	...	...	
	Section 514, C. P. C.		...	6	...	.....	6	...	...	6	100*	...	...	...	...	
	District Police Act VII of 1867		7	1,579	...	1	1,585	3	42	1,535	97·2	1	4	...	1	
	Dekkan Agriculturists Relief Act		...	22	...	.....	22	4	6	4	18·1	...	8	...	...	
	Prisons Act		3	14	...	.....	17	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	
	Post Offices Act		...	1	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wild Birds Protection Act		...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100*	...	...	...	...	
	Police Act V of 1861		...	4	...	.....	4	...	1	3	75*	...	...	...	...	
	Arms Act		2	13	...	.....	15	...	1	12	92·3	2	...	...	...	
	Boiler Inspection Act		...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100*	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal Act II of 1884		...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100*	...	...	...	...	
	Artificers' Act		191	445	...	4	632	209	127	65	14·6	8	223	...	...	4 dormant.
	Karachi Vaccination Act		...	2	...	.....	2	...	...	2	100*	...	...	...	...	
	Vaccination Act		...	4	...	.....	4	...	...	2	50*	1	1	...	...	
		Total	2,057	50,516	616	216	52,973	713	6,014	40,447	79·1	1,451	4,348	...	3	90 dormant.
		Grand Total	6,429*	112,066	1,049	558	118,986	4,602	23,922	47,877	42·3	4,461	38,090	4	3	94 dormant; 34 committed to Sessions.

* Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1913 and column 4 of this statement :—

5,715 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1913.
— 5 persons erroneously shown in the Northern Division last year have been omitted.
+ 6 persons omitted in the Southern Division last year have been included this year.
— 2 persons wrongly shown in the Southern Division last year have been omitted.
+ 717 persons in Sind, difference not explained.
— 2 persons on the G. I. P. Railway erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted.

Total ... 6,429 Persons.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1914.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,495	2,059	45·61	5,45,444 0 0	1,25,273 0 0	22·97
1. Theft ... (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	461	...	.....	40,724 0 0	...
1. Theft ... (c) Other thefts ...	9,017	5,502	61·02	4,99,809 0 0	2,42,343 0 0	48·49
2. Robbery. (a) Dacoity ...	83	39	46·99	28,466 0 0	6,549 0 0	23·01
2. Robbery. (b) Other robbery .	245	127	51·84	32,576 0 0	8,859 0 0	27·19
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	250	147	53·80	29,318 0 0	17,594 0 0	60·01
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	64	27	42·19	11,677 0 0	1,678 0 0	14·37
Kidnapping	1	...	...	45 0 0	.....	...
Cheating	1	...	...	1 0 0	.....	...
Total ...	14,156	8,353	59·01	11,47,336 0 0	4,43,020 0 0	38·61
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	17	10	58·82	646 0 0	298 0 0	46·13
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	110	62	56·36	9,159 0 0	4,033 0 0	44·03
Total ...	127	72	56·69	9,805 0 0	4,331 0 0	44·17

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 33,528	Rs. 18,921	56·4

(2) Rs. 51,925 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.
(3) Rs. 44,111 worth of property was recovered by the Districts and Railways Police in this Presidency during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.
(4) Value of property stolen in 2,201 cases pending at the beginning of the year Rs. 3,58,498.
(5) Value of property stolen in 2,544 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 3,22,487.
(6) Value of property recovered in 1,239 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 91,146.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police, in the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	36*	3	242	...	3	1,262	..	23	1,577
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	14*	...	97	...	1	482	...	7	606
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3	23*	...	121	...	1	627	...	10	788
	4. Panch Mahâls	...	1	...	1	4	26*	...	133	...	5	674	...	27	871
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	20*	...	142	...	2	772	...	16	957
	6. Thâna	...	1	1	1	6	35*	1	181	...	...	913	...	...	1,139
	Total ...	...	6	3	6	24	154	4	916	...	12	4,730	...	83	5,938
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	3§	1	6	45	1	180	...	1	870	...	9	1,117
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	...	2	6	37*	...	180	...	5	923	...	38	1,192
	9. West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	5	32	...	163	...	4	779	...	29	1,014
	10. Násik	...	1	1	1	5	44	...	180	...	1	967	..	9	1,209
	11. Poona	...	1	1	1	7	46	12	260	...	6	1,465	...	27	1,826
	12. Sátára	...	1	1	1	5	40	...	173	...	1	940	...	10	1,172
	13. Sholápur	...	1	...	2	5	33	...	122	...	1	670	...	7	841
	Total ...	...	7	6	9	39	277	13	1,258	...	19	6,614	...	129	8,371
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	5	36	1	146	...	2	781	...	11	985
	15. Bijápur	...	1	1	1	5	41	...	149	...	1	750	...	6	955
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	2	1	6	43	...	176	...	1	979	...	10	1,219
	17. Kánara	...	1	...	1	4	23*	...	119	...	...	597	...	...	745
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	21*	...	96	...	...	498	...	...	620
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	26*	...	128	...	...	661	...	...	821
	Total ...	...	6	4	6	27	190	1	814	...	4	4,266	...	27	5,345
Sind.	20. Riverain	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	5	3	3	44	6	2	69
	21. Karáchi	...	1	1	1	8	35	9	184	15	57	1,195	...	160	1,666
	22. Hyderabad	...	1	1	1	4	24	...	153	...	36	722	...	136	1,078
	23. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	6	33	...	141	...	34	746	...	87	1,049
	24. Lárkána	...	1	1	1	5	27	...	109	...	46	519	...	154	863
	25. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	24	...	73	...	61	255	...	299	718
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	1	3	15†	...	65	...	38	215	...	167	535
	27. Nawábshah	...	1	1	1	2	18	...	62	...	29	234	...	114	462
	Total ...	...	7	5	7	33	180	9	792	18	304	3,960	6	1,119	6,440
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	4	19	5	76	...	...	406	...	...	512
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...‡	...‡	...	3	12	1	46	...	...	252	...	...	314
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	1	...	...	5	21	4	100	...	...	433	...	...	564
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	14	3	65	...	...	273	...	...	359
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	15	66	13	287	...	...	1,364	...	...	1,749
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	1	1	13	36*	...	20	...	...	46	...	...	119
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind ...	1	...	1	...	2	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	23
	37. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik.	...	1	5	1	6	4	...	6	...	...	16	...	...	39
	Total ...	5	3	7	2	21	50	...	34	...	...	65	...	...	187
	Grand Total ...	5	‖32	‖26	‖30	159	917†	40	4,101	18	339	20,999	6	1,358	28,030
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	65	...	...	82
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	...	...	64	...	3	95
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	88	...	...	101
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	75	...	...	84
	Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	30	...	...	34
	Administrative Offices ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	7	...	...	10	...	...	23
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	77	...	...	332	...	3	419

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* In addition to this number, there is 1 Probationary Sub-Inspector in Ahmedabad, 1 in Broach, 1 in Kaira, 2 in Panch Mahals, 1 in Surat, 3 in Thána, 2 in East Khándesh, 3 in Kanára, 5 in Kolába and 1 in Ratnágiri, attached for practical instruction and 3 Sub-Inspectors in the Criminal Investigation Department, who are supernumerary Marathi Shorthand writers receiving instruction in Shorthand. Against this excess of 23 officers there is a deficiency of 50 Sub-Inspectors in other districts to complete the sanctioned cadre.

† One of these officers is a veterinary officer.

‡ The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. & S. M. Railway also.

§ Two of these Assistant Superintendents of Police are Assistant Commandants, War Camp, Ahmednagar.

‖ In addition to these Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents 5 officers are serving in the Political Agencies, one is at Aden, 2 are on Military duty in France, 3 are employed on Censor work and one is on special duty at the enemy prisoners' Camp at Ahmednagar.

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1914.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	3,824	827,809	302,794	23	24	2·42	524·92	1,644	1·17
...	...	...	1,468	306,717	63,738	7	16	2·67	558·68	392	·71
...	...	...	1,596	691,744	108,026	14	17	2·02	875·63	1,305	1·65
...	...	...	2,545	398,131	39,216	13	27	2·92	457·09	661	·74
...	...	...	1,651	654,109	148,994	13	23	1·73	683·50	577	·60
...	...	...	3,576	882,309	98,163	19	41	3·13	777·26	1,595	1·50
...	...	...	14,660	3,760,819	760,931	89	148	2·16	633·24	6,174	1·04
...	...	...	6,613	945,305	109,913	23	22	6·45	923·15	1,288	1·25
...	...	...	4,551	1,034,886	214,289	22	43	4·13	939·86	1,040	·94
...	...	...	5,439	580,723	75,486	15	46	5·36	572·71	640	·63
...	...	...	5,940	905,030	71,304	28	48	4·91	748·58	1,472	1·12
...	...	...	5,349	1,071,512	225,295	23	37	3·25	651·	1,742	1·05
...	...	...	4,988	1,081,278	81,455	27	16	4·26	922·59	886	·76
...	...	...	4,541	768,330	571,007	17	15	5·78	978·76	974	1·24
...	...	...	37,421	6,387,064	1,348,749	155	227	4·47	763·18	8,042	·96
...	...	...	4,649	943,820	73,143	21	35	4·72	958·	1,083	1·09
...	...	...	5,690	862,973	109,564	17	39	5·95	903·	698	·73
...	...	...	4,604	1,026,005	193,021	20	31	3·77	841·	1,393	1·14
...	...	...	3,945	430,548	36,377	15	29	5·29	578·	478	·58
...	...	...	2,131	594,166	61,840	12	18	3·43	958·	589	·99
...	...	...	3,998	1,203,638	98,157	15	23	4·87	1,466·	540	·66
...	...	...	25,017	5,061,150	572,102	100	175	4·68	947·	4,781	·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	189	2·74
...	...	...	11,971	521,721	174,892	19	73	7·18	313·15	2,285	1·37
...	...	...	4,418	612,039	101,899	16	28	4·09	567·75	1,969	1·82
...	...	...	5,585	573,913	109,136	19	35	5·32	547·10	1,149	1·09
...	...	...	5,053	660,879	35,770	15	69	5·85	765·79	2,057	2·38
...	...	...	13,637	433,398	8,835	23	60	18·99	603·61	741	1·03
...	...	...	2,644	263,007	11,361	7	39	4·94	491·60	484	·90
...	...	...	3,867	448,478	10,013	13	28	8·37	970·73	1,388	3·00
...	...	...	47,175	3,513,435	451,906	115	347	7·32	545·	10,262	1·59
...	...	...	Miles. 958	...	...	9	33	1·87	...	979	1·91
...	...	...	727½	...	...	6	20	2·31	...	200	·63
...	...	...	1,136½	...	...	10	49	2·01	...	699	1·23
...	...	...	1,033	...	...	9	27	2·88	...	695	1·94
...	...	...	3,855	...	...	34	129	2·2	...	2,573	1·47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66,90,805	2,77,141	*69,67,446	Sq. miles. 124,273 Ry. miles. 3,855	18,722,468	3,133,688	493	1,026	Districts. †5·14 Railways 2·2	†722	31,832	†1·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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* This figure is exclusive of Rs. 1,60,098 on account of the cost of the Scriptory staff.

† These percentages are struck after deducting from the figure in column 15, 27 Sub-Inspectors and 1,486 Constables in the Presidency proper and 3 Sub-Inspectors and 601 policemen in Sind still to be recruited to complete the sanctioned cadre.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Men.	Actual. Officers.	Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Men.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Other Offences. Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division	1. Ahmedabad	44	1,530	45	1,381	68	356	8	...	8	3	119	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1
	2. Broach	17	582	18	485	31	203	19	...	3	...	104	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	2
	3. Kaira	26	759	27	745	34	322	27	...	6	...	144	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Panch Mahâls	30	839	31	813	62	*409	4	...	7	3	106	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
	5. Surat	23	932	24	840	41	309	3	...	11	2	121	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
	6. Thâna	42	1,094	44	991	42	397	35	...	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	182	5,741	189	5,255	278	1,996	96	...	36	8	634	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	23
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	52	1,060	42	979	45	418	6	...	10	1	91	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
	8. East Khándesh	43	1,146	43	1,049	79	410	45	1	6	2	89	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
	9. West Khándesh	37	975	36	874	69	384	32	...	13	...	91	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	7
	10. Násik	49	1,157	45	972	46	427	5	...	3	4	109	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
	11. Poona	65	1,758	59	1,510	75	440	53	...	14	1	227	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	7
	12. Sátára	45	1,124	41	1,004	55	440	4	2	9	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	13. Sholápur	38	800	33	735	37	281	28	...	5	...	33	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total ...	329	8,020	299	7,123	406	2,800	173	3	60	8	696	...	20	...	...	...	5	2	27
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	42	940	38	848	52	369	36	...	19	1	34	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
	15. Bijápur	46	906	33	805	36	265	4	...	6	4	46	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3
	16. Dhárwár	49	1,166	43	943	60	456	39	2	7	3	266	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13
	17. Kanara	27	716	30	642	23	385	4	...	8	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	18. Kolába	24	594	29	555	23	267	3	...	1	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	19. Ratnágiri	30	789	31	705	23	331	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	218	5,111	204	4,498	217	2,173	90	2	41	9	412	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	26
Sind.	20. Riverain	5	63	5	62	...	5	5	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	21. Karáchi	52	1,611	50	1,299	40	589	56	2	7	2	195	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	2
	22. Hyderabad	28	1,047	28	804	40	462	29	...	10	...	15	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	4
	23. Sukkur	39	1,008	37	864	40	444	34	...	9	...	45	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3
	24. Lárkána	32	828	30	782	40	391	32	...	8	1	44	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
	25. Thar and Párkar	28	688	23	640	360	198	25	...	2	...	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	18	515	16	506	20	244	18	1	6	...	71	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	27. Nawabshah	20	439	21	429	31	236	18	...	7	2	47	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total ...	222	6,199	210	5,386	571	2,569	217	3	50	5	460	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	28
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway	28	482	28	482	...	28	4	...	3	3	95	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	16	298	16	292	...	20	2	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	30	533	30	529	...	46	3	...	5	...	65	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
	31. Sind Railways	20	338	19	317	...	55	19	...	3	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	94	1,651	93	1,620	...	149	28	...	12	3	195	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	8
Administrative offices.	32. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	49	66	51	57	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind	10	11	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik ...	10	22	10	22	...	157	40	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	71	99	73	90	...	157	81	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Grand Total ...	1,116	26,821	1,068	23,972	1,472	†9,844	685	8	199	33	2,398	...	80	...	2	...	8	4	113

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

*1 Smooth-bore is kept in the Inspector General's Office as sample.

† This figure is exclusive of 73 Smooth-bores in hands of temporary or additional police at Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Poona, Sholápur and Ratnágiri.

N. B.—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 4 and those in 5 and 6 is 48 officers and 2,849 men. This difference is made up of:—

10 real vacancies among officers
8 real vacancies among officers
30 vacancies among Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency Proper and Sind which are yet to be filled to complete the cadre of Sub-Inspectors.

and 233 real vacancies among men in Sind.
and 520 real vacancies among men in the Presidency Proper.
and 2,087 policemen in the Presidency Proper and Sind whose recruitment has not yet been authorised for want of funds.

48 officers. and 2,849 men.

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E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1914.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total Actual Strength of		
Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	415	45	779	191	193	427	223	106	31	86	6	51	2	32	45·47	·12	2·24
3	339	20	213	62	74	166	64	21	15	64	3	15	8	5	98 2	·69	·99
...	387	27	438	69	93	237	133	91	6	42	6	1	...	7	1·96	·08	·90
...	250	31	367	62	103	233	167	109	20	36	7	19	1	5	58·76	1·35	·59
1	240	23	402	101	103	294	170	93	17	57	11	6	3	9	90·39	·25	1·04
...	500	41	672	145	140	257	188	80	9	42	1	13	2	12	177·58	·48	1·21
4	2,181	187	2,871	630	706	1,614	945	500	98	327	34	105	16	70	58·40	·16	1·29
...	331	42	636	152	108	241	169	133	11	24	10	...	...	10	26·26	·73	·97
4	405	43	644	129	127	302	147	147	23	30	7	2	...	9	38·15	·93	·83
3	173	36	425	123	105	262	141	82	41	54	13	12	...	8	146·37	·44	·88
4	336	45	623	104	159	292	161	86	22	40	3	50	...	11	37·87	1·07	1·0
...	782	62	496	284	373	425	298	159	22	125	14	9	5	17	103·22	4·6	1·08
12	509	41	697	111	108	271	218	92	19	33	11	7	...	10	96·36	·17	·09
...	563	33	527	139	94	174	119	79	22	36	5	5	...	4	48·28	1·04	0·51
23	3,099	302	4,048	1,042	1,069	1,967	1,283	778	160	342	63	85	5	69	...	...	·93
2	210	38	554	106	124	237	88	85	9	50	19	7	...	6	31·60	·37	·68
9	266	33	548	210	67	225	73	83	35	28	6	7	...	9	101·19	·28	1·07
...	184	43	578	154	175	258	133	46	25	61	22	24	1	6	84·89	·23	·61
1	231	30	360	84	57	215	108	59	28	20	8	...	...	12	173·43	·46	1·79
...	264	29	334	77	54	140	116	72	17	16	1	10	...	8	84·76	·23	1·38
...	244	31	580	84	93	160	94	147	24	25	...	3	...	4	97·96	·27	·55
12	1,441	204	2,954	715	599	1,285	612	492	138	200	56	51	1	45	92·15	·25	·95
...	82	4	17	17	12	13	10	...	...	5	1	5	...	1	2·94	·01	1·49
1	492	45	338	88	370	408	143	83	16	153	9	42	2	14	49·67	·15	1·04
1	305	23	206	154	148	236	73	53	18	98	10	34	3	9	79·57	·22	1·08
1	166	36	218	181	136	307	64	25	5	65	9	14	...	11	71·92	·20	1·22
...	182	28	263	128	138	290	51	22	11	48	8	24	4	8	50·49	·14	·98
...	80	18	216	120	81	200	74	41	8	32	2	2	2	10	49·02	·14	1·51
...	83	13	133	110	50	189	47	26	3	36	6	23	...	3	17·63	1·66	·59
...	119	21	150	48	128	127	20	17	7	65	7	21	1	5	22·61	·33	1·11
3	1,509	198	1,539	846	1,063	1,770	482	267	68	502	52	165	12	61	...	...	1·09
2	396	28	407	47	62	170	88	39	5	25	4	9	...	8	68·23	·19	1·56
8	153	16	280	30	34	92	51	42	6	20	1	1	...	4	38·31	·32	1·29
1	217	30	415	126	61	183	86	31	13	53	5	33	...	9	28·13	·07	1·61
1	139	19	152	84	53	108	11	2	4	54	3	40	...	3	46·73	·13	·60
12	905	93	1,254	287	309	548	236	114	28	152	13	83	...	23	...	...	1·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	62	48	54	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	22·	...	...
...	...	10	9	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	10	3	4	4	13	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·3	·51	...
...	62	68	66	9	4	15	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	9,205	1,042	12,732	3,529	3,620	7,199	3,563	2,152	492	1,527	218	489	34	268	...	...	1·07

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

J 2—7 *ap*

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